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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* 8. 28.

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From the PENNSYLVANIA *Papers.*

ON PATRIOTISM. No. I.

My Countrymen,

THERE is no Virtue or Character but what has had its Counterfeit; but theſe, like falſe Coin, prove the Reality of their Originals. Patriotiſm, and Patriots, have ſuffered much from this Quarter; but, happy for them both, it has only been amongſt thoſe People who view the moſt exalted Virtues and Characters through the Medium of their own depraved Hearts. Thus the Stars, the moſt exalted Bodies in Nature, appear low when viewed in ſtagnating Waters. Patriotiſm is as much a Virtue as Juſtice, and is as neceſſary for the Support of Societies as natural Affection is for the Support of Families. The *Amor Patriæ* is both a moral and religious Duty; it comprehends not only the Love of our Neighbours, but of Millions of our Fellow Creatures, not only of the preſent but of future Generations. This Virtue, we find, conſtitutes a Part of the firſt Characters in Hiſtory. The holy Men of old, in Proportion as they poſſeſſed a religious, were endowed with a publick, Spirit. What did not Moſes forſake, and ſuffer for his Countrymen! What ſhining Examples of Patriotiſm do we behold in Joſhua, Samuel, Maccabeus, and all the illuſtrious Princes, Captains, and Prophets, amongſt the Jews! St. Paul almoſt wiſhes himſelf accurſed for his Countrymen, and Kinſmen after the Fleſh. Even our Saviour himſelf gives a Sanction to this Virtue. He confined his Miracles and Goſpel, at firſt, to his own Country. He wept at the Proſpect of her ſpeedy Deſolation, and even after ſhe had imbrued her Hands in his Blood he commands his Apoſtles to begin the Promulgation of the Goſpel at Jeruſalem. I might go on farther, and ſhow that this benevolent Virtue ſometimes goes beyond Humanity, and extends itſelf to the very Soil that gives us Birth. Joſeph charged his Brethren, with his laſt Breath, to inter his Bones in his own Country. Themiſtocles ordered his Body to be removed from Perſia after his Death, in Order that it might mix with his native Duſt in Greece, although he had been baniſhed from that Country. Father Paul, the Patriot of Venice, remembers his Country in his laſt Moments, and dies with *Eſto perpetua* on his Lips. Inſtances of the ſame Kind might be multiplied, without Number, both from ancient and modern Hiſtory.

The *ſocial* Spirit is the true *ſelfiſh* Spirit, and Men always promote their own Intereſt moſt in proportion as they promote that of their Neighbours and their Country. As well then might the Apoſtacy of Julian, or the Fictions of Voltaire, ſully the Character of the Author of our Religion, or the licentious Manners of the Age deſtroy the Reality of a future State of Rewards and Puniſhments, as the Deſections of Patriots, or the Opinions of the Enemies of Society, deſtroy the Exiſtence of real Patriotiſm. Faith will be moſt precious when it is hardly to be found on the Earth; ſo this exalted Virtue, when it is moſt rare, ſhall poſſeſs moſt Strength and Luſtre. Its Sincerity ſhall be diſtinguiſhed, like Sincerity in Religion, by its ſteady Perſeverance, in Oppoſition to every Difficulty, Temptation, and Reproach.

The Deſign of this Attempt, to reſcue Patriotiſm from Obloquy, is to prepare the Way for calling upon you to ſhow whether the Oppoſition you formerly gave to the Britiſh Parliament, in their Attempts to tax the American Colonies, was founded upon Reſentment and Party Rage, or whether it flowed from a well informed Zeal in the Cauſe of Liberty. You have heard of the Machinations of the Enemies of our Country, to enſlave us by Means of the Eaſt India Company. By the laſt Accounts from Britain, we are informed that Veſſels were freighted to bring over a Quantity of Tea taxed with a Duty to raiſe a Revenue from America. Should it be landed, it is to be feared it will find its Way amongſt us. Then farewell American Liberty! We are undone for ever. All the Images we can borrow, from every Thing terrible in Nature, are too faint to deſcribe the Horrour of our Situation. But I rely too much upon that Virtue, which has hitherto diſtinguiſhed my Countrymen, to cheriſh a Thought that this will be the Caſe. Let us, with ONE Heart and Hand, oppoſe the landing of it. The baneful Cheſts contain in them a ſlow Poiſon, in a political as well as a phyſical Senſe. They contain ſomething worſe than Death, the Seeds of SLAVERY. Remember, my Countrymen, the preſent Era. Perhaps the preſent Struggle will fix the Conſtitution of America for ever. Think of your Anceſtors, and of your Poſterity.

HAMPDEN.

NUMBER III.

To the Right Reverend JONATHAN, *Lord Biſhop of* ST. ASAPH.

My Lord,

I BEG Leave, in the Name of my Country, to call upon your Lordſhip to mingle your "Indignation" with ours againſt the "Artifices" of the Miniſtry, for their late Attempt to "ſeparate the Intereſt of the Colonies from that of Great Britain," through the Medium of the Eaſt India Company; and at the ſame Time to thank your Lordſhip, in this publick Manner, for your excellent Sermon, preached before the Society for propagating the Goſpel in foreign Parts.

It was reſerved for you to pluck a Quill from ſome Angel's Wing to mark the common Intereſts and Duties of Britain and her Colonies. It was reſerved for you to reſcue the Bench and the Lawn Sleeve from the Reproach under which they had fallen, during our late Struggles for Liberty. You have removed the juſt and unjuſt Prejudices entertained againſt Prelacy, by People of every Denomination in America. You have made us forget the Biſhop in the Man, and the Baron of the Realm in the Britiſh American Patriot.

You are too happy in the Poſſeſſion of that Virtue, and in the Contemplation of thoſe Abilities, which gave Birth to your Sermon, to receive the leaſt Addition to your Happineſs from the Approbation or Gratitude of the Americans. But allow us, my Lord, for our own Sakes, to aſſure you that we pore over it as the moſt finiſhed Piece of Compoſition in our Language. We view it as a Monument of the Strength and Extent of human Genius, in diſcovering and enforcing the moſt complex Truths. We prize it as a common MAGNA CHARTA of Britain, and her Empire in America.

Accept, My Lord, of the Incenſe of Gratitude from Millions of American Breaſts. It riſes from the Altar of Juſtice, perfumed with the Love of Liberty. Laurels, not ſuch as are raiſed in the Hotbeds of Court Favour, but the ſpontaneous unfading Laurels of America, ſhall cluſter thick around your Brow; and when you "ſleep in dull cold Marble," your Name ſhall live in this weſtern World, "while the Sun ſhines and our Rivers flow."

HAMPDEN.

NUMBER II.

To the PARLIAMENT *of* VIRGINIA.

Gentlemen,

NAMES have an Influence upon Things. It is by hearing often of the *Attributes* of Kings that we forget they are Men. It is becauſe we have heard ſo much of the *unlimited* Power of Parliament in Britain that ſome People have thought it wrong to limit it in America. It is becauſe ſome of the Rights of the Colonies have been founded upon *Charters* that theſe Colonies have been ſuppoſed to be upon the ſame Footing with *incorporated* Towns. It is becauſe our ſupreme legiſlative Bodies in America have been called Aſſemblies, or Houſes of Burgeſſes, that they have been treated as inferiour to the legiſlative Body in Britain. And laſtly, it is becauſe of our latter Birth that we have been abridged of the Privileges of Children, to which the Relation we bear to our King entitles us, in common with our Brethren and Fellow Subjects in Britain.

As you claim the Honour of your being the firſt of the Colonies that aſſerted its excluſive legiſlative Power, I haven taken the Liberty of addreſſing this Letter to you, to requeſt that you would ſet another laudable Example to the Colonies, by burying the Name of a Houſe of Burgeſſes in that of a Parliament. This Innovation is the more neceſſary at the preſent Juncture from the late Revival of the Claim of the Britiſh Parliament to tax us, through the Medium of the Eaſt India Company. I need not tell you, that you poſſeſs all the Powers of a Britiſh Parliament over your own Colony. You have no Superiour but the King, or his Repreſentative who reſides amongſt you. Should you acknowledge the Power of the Britiſh Parliament to tax you, you will have no Security againſt the Encroachments of the firſt Parliament in America that ſhall become more powerful than yourſelves. The Britiſh Parliament is nothing but your elder Siſter. Affection is due to her, but Obedience is a Tribute due only to the King. You derived your Parliament, with all its free and ſimple Powers, from a Contract equally ſolemn and binding with that ſigned by King John at Runny Mead. You have nothing to fear, for Centuries to come, while you continue under the Protection of the Crown. You are defended againſt its Encroachments by the Power you have derived from the People. Your Parliament is the *ſole* Palladium of *your* Liberty. Should the King of Britain ever invade your Rights, he ceaſes, according to the Principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, to be King of the Dominion of Virginia.

Theſe are Sentiments of true Loyalty, as well as Liberty. They are deſigned to reſcue your Parliament from the uſurped Juriſdiction of your elder Siſter, and to place it, under proper Limitations, in the Hands of the King. Did the Miniſters of our Sovereign fully comprehend the Nature and Extent of their Maſter's Prerogative in America, they would impeach that Man for high Treaſon who firſt broached the Right of the Britiſh Parliament to tax the Colonies.

This, Gentlemen, is the only Baſis upon which you can claim or ſupport your Privileges. In the Diſtinctions which have been aimed at, of external and internal Taxes, there are inexplicable Difficulties, which have ſerved only to weaken the Nerves of Patriotiſm in America. No ſuperiour Wiſdom or Eloquence will be neceſſary to explain or enforce your Claims, while they are founded upon the ſimple Principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution. The Syſtem of the Britiſh Empire can only be regulated by theſe Principles. If Wheels are thus taken out of a Wheel, the ſingle Hand of Juſtice will be ſufficient to ſet the whole Machine in Motion. Wiſdom will hardly be neceſſary to keep it in Order.

HAMPDEN.

The PRINTERS *in this* LAND *of* LIBERTY *are deſired to publiſh the following.*

THE very important Diſpute between Britain and America has, for a long Time, employed the Pens of Statеſmen in both Countries; but no Plan of Union is yet agreed on between them, the Diſpute continues, and every Thing floats in Uncertainty. As I have long contemplated the Subject with fixed Attention, I beg Leave to offer a Propoſal to my Countrymen, viz. that a Congreſs of American States be aſſembled as ſoon as poſſible, draw up a BILL OF RIGHTS, and publiſh it to the World; chooſe an Ambaſſadour to reſide at the Britiſh Court, to act for the united Colonies, appoint where the Congreſs ſhall annually meet, and how it may be ſummoned upon any extraordinary Occaſion, what farther Steps are neceſſary to be taken, &c. The Expenſe of an annual Congreſs would be very trifling, and the Advantages would undoubtedly be great. In this Way the Wiſdom of the Continent might, upon all important Occaſions, be collected, and operate for the Intereſt of the whole People; nor may any one imagine that this Plan, if carried into Execution, will injure Great Britain, for it will be the moſt likely Way to bring the two Countries to a right Underſtanding, and ſettle Matters in Diſpute advantageouſly for both. So ſenſible are the People of America that they are in Poſſeſſion of a fine Country, and other ſuperiour Advantages, their rapid Increaſe, and growing Importance, it cannot be thought they will ever give up their Claim to *equal Liberty* with any other People on Earth; but rather, as they find their Power perpetually increaſing, look for greater Perfection in juſt Liberty and Government than other Nations, or even Britain ever enjoyed. As the Colonies are bleſſed with the richeſt Treaſures of Nature, Art will never be idle for Want of Stores to work upon; and they being inſtructed by the Experience, the Wiſdom, and even Errours, of all Ages and Countries, will undoubtedly riſe ſuperiour to them all in the Scale of human Dignity, and give the World new and bright Examples of every Thing which can add Luſtre to Humanity. No People that ever trod the Stage of the World have had ſo glorious a Proſpect as now riſes before the Americans: There is nothing good or great but their Wiſdom may acquire, and to what Heighths they will arrive in Progreſs of Time no one can conceive. That Great Britain ſhould continue to *inſult* and *alienate* the growing Millions who inhabit this Country, on whom ſhe greatly depends, and on whoſe Alliance in future Time her Exiſtence as a Nation may be ſuſpended, is perhaps as glaring an Inſtance of human Folly as ever diſgraced Politicians, or put Common Senſe to the Bluſh.

OBSERVATION.

Meditation among the TOMBS *in* Weſtminſter Abbey.

WHEN I repair to Weſtminſter Abbey, a Repoſitory for our illuſtrious Dead, and there ſurvey the ſhattered Remains of the human Species, I begin to be bewildered in Thoughts, to ſtrike into a profound Reverie, a Gloom of melancholy Reflections, which ſeem to ſuſpend for ſome Time any poſitive Judgment of my Mind, to detain it in a Sort of Enchantment of Pleaſure and Horrour.

Thoſe Heaps of Bones and Duſt have a mute Eloquence, which convinces me better of the Nothingneſs of whatever here below dazzles the Eye than all the Morality of Ariſtotle's Ethicks.

Surely (ſay I to myſelf) Honours, Dignities, Riches, Pleaſures, are mere Illuſions! Here the Poet Gay tells me, that Life is a Jeſt; that he thought ſo once, but that now he knows it. Perhaps in this very Spot I tread on Aſhes that formerly taſted all the Sweets they now paſs an Eſtimate upon as deceitful.

Hormiſdas, a Perſian, as much diſtinguiſhed by his Birth as by the Penetration and Solidity of his mental Qualities, having ſeen Rome in its Splendour, the Emperour aſked him what he thought of the Magnificence of the many fine and curious Things he had been ſhown, and if he did not deſire to reſide in a Place ſo deſerving of his Attention. "Pleaſe "your Highneſs (anſwered this Perſian Sage) nothing is comparable to "the Beauties I have been admitted to a Sight of; but, ſhall I tell you "ingenuouſly, I have been neither ſurpriſed into Admiration, nor affected by them. In the Midſt of Obeliſks, triumphal Arches, Palaces, "Temples, and other Edifices which this illuſtrious Metropolis contains "in its Boſom, I have ſeen Tombs; and, as they die in Rome as well "as in Perſia, all Rome's Beauty is eclipſed in my Eyes?" Such are the only and true Ideas the Sight of Tombs and Monuments ought to inſpire every thinking Man with.

If in any Part of this Abbey I contemplate the Aſhes ſecured in the moſt ſuperb Monuments, and if in them I ſeek for any Remains of the Grandeur that animated them, ſhall I ſee any diſtinctive Mark between the Aſhes of the Demigods of the Earth and thoſe of the poor Man? Some Inſcriptions, which Time has not yet envied to Marble, attract my earneſt Looks. I approach to read them, and learn that ſome Men formerly famous, but now perhaps entirely unknown to us, were born in one of the Inſtants of immutable Eternity, did live, and are dead. This is all that oſtentatious Pride could have left to flatter their Shade, amidſt other Embelliſhments of the Tomb.

When Alarick died in Calabria, the Goths turned the River Vaſento, which they digged up, in the Place where its Current was moſt rapid, to bury their King in it; then, bringing the Vaſento into its ordinary Channel, they maſſacred, without Exception, thoſe who had laboured in digging the Pit, that ſerved as a Burying Place to their Monarch. How ſtrange are theſe Precautions, to preſerve a Carcaſe, which, in a few Moments, was to become the Food of Fiſhes and Worms!

What had the Sovereigns in View that raiſed thoſe Wonders of the World, which we ſtill admire, near the Banks of the Nile? It was, no Doubt, their Intention to tranſmit to future Ages the Memory of their Exploits. Symbolick Hieroglyphicks were calculated to perpetuate the Remembrance, but they buried their Grandeur and Glory with them under thoſe enormous Piles. The Night of Time has robbed us even of the Names of thoſe illuſtrious Potentates.

I ſee a Hundred Thouſand Men employed, during a Period of ten Years, for erecting the Mauſoleum of Chi Hoang, an Emperour of China. They pierced to the Centre of the Earth, and lay upon Marble and Metals the unſhaken Foundations of that Monument, which was cemented with human Blood. Within the Precinct of the Tomb, raiſed ſix Hundred Feet above the Horizon, on one Side is ſeen a Pond of Quickſilver, on which float Birds of Gold of all Kinds; on the other, are Trophies and precious Furniture. On theſe eternal Ornaments are laviſhed the fineſt Varniſh, the moſt ſprightly Colours, Pearls of the fineſt Water, and the moſt rare Brilliants. Spacious Galleries adorn the Circumference. A Mountain, the Work of Art, and planted with Trees, that loſe their Heads in the Clouds, flank the Edifice, deſtined to brave Ages, and to encloſe the Aſhes of the reigning Emperour and his Poſterity. But, O vain Hopes of the Pride of Mortals! the Deſcendants of Chi Hoang, obliged to beg ſome Feet of Ground for their Burying Place, have not a Roof of Reeds to cover it!

But let us paſs into Henry the VII. Chapel, a Sanctuary in its Environs conſecrated for the Sepulture of ſo many Princes and great Men of our Monarchy. What lugubrious, yet ſalutary Reflections, do not theſe Repoſitories preſent to our Mind! Philip King of Macedon having had a Fall, and ſeeing the Extent of his Body marked out on the Duſt, cried out, "Great Gods! what a ſmall Space we hold in this World!" And this may be ſaid, with more Reaſon, at Sight of the Monuments contained within this Abbey: How much Grandeur, how many Ages of Glory, are found confined and concentred in a Space of ſome Yards!

Ye, whoſe Hearts may yet be ſeduced by the Charms of frail Beauty, approach, and conſider the Aſhes of Queens and Princeſſes, who have been cut off in the Spring Seaſon of Life. But I deſcend into the Royal Vaults, and here too is eclipſed Grandeur! For what do I find in them? A frightful Silence therein every Where reigns. O Fragility! O Vanity of human Things! Nothing therefore is ſolid here below but Virtue, and that which attaches our Affections to the Supreme Being. All Things elſe fly from us, and are loſt in the Gulf of Eternity.

From a LONDON PAPER.

SION, *ad Flumen Thameſin, July* 22, 1773.

THURSDAY Evening, the fineſt I ever beheld, I was accidentally entertained with one of the moſt ageeable Scenes that the moſt luxuriant Imagination can poſſibly paint. I happened to be ſeated, with my Fiſhing Rod, on the Banks of that delightful Meadow which is oppoſite to the King's little Summer Houſe in Richmond Gardens. The firſt Object which caught my Attention was the Sovereign, with his amiable Queen, in a low four-wheeled Carriage, as if taking the Air in the Garden, without Attendants. They ſtopped; diſtant Muſick ſaluted my Ear; and now, caſting my Eye up the River, I beheld a ſtately Barge, ſuperbly gilt, with gaudy Colours flying, gently gliding down the placid Stream. The Barge approached, and I diſcovered it to be that of the Goldſmiths Company. They hailed their Sovereign with three Cheers, and the Muſick played GOD SAVE THE KING. The Barge paſſed along. The Royal Perſonages now deſcended from their Car. The Queen took the little Infant, which ſat between them on the Bottom of the Carriage, in her Arms; and, unattended, they proceeded to the Hovel on the Verge of the River. The Queen had the Key in her Pocket, with which his Majeſty unlocked the Door, and took down the Shutters. And now a ſecond magnificent Barge appeared, which I learned was that of he Grocers Company. By this Time moſt of the young Princes and Princeſſes were brought; and this Barge, like the former, ſaluted the Royal Family. One of the little Children danced upon the Green to the Muſick, and the joyful Spectators clapped their Hands, expreſſive of Applauſe. Their Majeſties talked familiarly with Lord and Lady Buckinghamſhire (who were walking on the Terraſs, without the Gardens) concerning the Barges and their Muſick; and, in ſhort, appeared ſo affable, and ſo happy amidſt their blooming Offspring, that every Spectator ſeemed to partake their Felicity. All together, Sir, the Scene was ſo uncommonly delightful that I queſtion whether the moſt diſcontented Patriot could have beheld it without Pleaſure."

ANECDOTE *of the Earl of* ARRAN.

WHEN his Lordſhip was only Mr. Gore, Student at the Univerſity of Dublin, he was as remarkable for his ſprightly Wit and quick Underſtanding as for the fine Senſe and profound Knowledge which marked his riper Years. The Houſe of Commons in Ireland, in Compliment to the Students of that Univerſity, admit them into the Gallery even in the moſt intereſting Debates. It is perhaps in a great Meaſure owing to this Indulgence that the Parliament of that Kingdom is ſo well ſtocked with eloquent Speakers, and that it can ſpare ſo many to defend the Cauſe of Freedom in the Britiſh Senate.

A few Days after the Meeting of the firſt Parliament under his late Majeſty, in Ireland, Mr. Gore happened to be in the Gallery with ſome Gentlemen of the College, when a Queſtion of ſome Importance was before the Houſe. In the Courſe of the Debate, ſeveral new Members, who were not generally known, delivered their Sentiments with Candour and Applauſe, when the farther Conſideration of it was deferred till the next Monday. It immediately occurred to Mr. Gore that it would be no difficult Matter to paſs unnoticed as a new Member, and give the Houſe a Specimen of his Oratory; and for this Purpoſe he requeſted the late Colonel O'Brien to accompany him through with the Adventure, who earneſtly, but without Effect, diſſuaded him from it. He promiſed, however, to keep it a profound Secret, and to accompany him to the Houſe on the Day appointed. The Monday arrived, when they equipped themſelves ſo well for the Deception that they actually paſſed ſeveral of their Acquaintance in the Quadrangle without being noticed. They entered the Houſe juſt as the Debate opened, and took their Seats where they were not much obſerved. Mr. Gore liſtened with great Attention to the Arguments both for and againſt the Queſtion, and immediately after the Speech of the late Recorder Grattan he got up.

The Houſe had been ſo much uſed to new Faces that he ſeemed to go on, at the Begining of his Speech, without being particularly noticed. He diſcovered a Timidity, however, at the Opening of it, which he ſoon ſurmounted, and enforced his Arguments with ſuch clear and diſtinct Reaſoning, accompanied with ſuch manly and ſtriking Obſervations, that he convinced and ſurpriſed his Hearers in a Speech that laſted twenty Minutes, delivered with all the Eaſe and Eloquence of an experienced Senator.

After he had ſat down, ſeveral Gentlemen who were near him complimented him on his excellent Speech; however, they were both uneaſy to get out of the Houſe, to make their own Obſervations on the Adventure, and went out before the Houſe divided, without ever being ſuſpected, or that any in the Houſe particularly obſerved them.

Utendum eſt Tempore, cito Pede præterit Ætas.

HOW exceedingly aſtoniſhed and mortified muſt a Man of Reflection be when he conſiders that his Life is as it were but a Span long, that it departs like a Shadow, glides away like a Stream, and withereth like Graſs. He cannot tell whence he came, nor whether he is going. His whole Life, ſhort or long, comparatively, is full of Doubts, Perplexities, and Uncertainties. The more he learns the wider the Proſpect opens to his View; the more he reflects the more he meets with Embarraſſments and Intricacies. He is naturally curious, and *voracious* of Knowledge *(a new Phraſe)* but, like the Morning, it unfolds itſelf *gradually*, and the mighty Volume is too vaſt for the circumſcribed Faculties and *haſtening* Life of Man. The Field of Knowledge is in the Form of an obtuſe Angle: We ſet out, in our Reſearches after Truth, from a geometrical Point; and, as we advance, the Field widens *ad infinitum*. There is no End of God's Greatneſs, nor of his Works. A ſtrong Argument this in Favour of the Immortality of the Souſ; for if the moſt penetrating Genius ſhould, with the moſt indefatigable Attention, during a Series of Years equal to the longeſt Life, purſue the Path of Learning with a ravenous Appetite, and an unremitted Ardour, he would then find that his Progreſs has been ſlow as a Snail, and inconſiderable as a Point, when compared to that Infinitude of new Objects and hidden Truths which remain unexplored. Therefore, as *nothing*, comparatively ſpeaking, can be learned of God's Works in this Life, and as they were made for our Contemplation, Praiſe, and Admiration, it follows, that we are to proſecute, *in the Life to come*, what we have ſo imperfectly begun *in this*; and as God's Works are infinite, our gradual Progreſs in the Knowledge of them muſt be ſo too. But let us not endeavour to penetrate into Eternity, but confine ourſelves within the Verge of human Life.

Let us examine what Uſe we generally make of thoſe noble Faculties which exalt us ſo high above all other mortal Beings. Let us ſuppoſe a Man ſeventy Years old. He has ſlept perhaps *five and twenty Years*, in his Lifetime. This reduces his Age to *forty five*. He has moſt probably ſpent *nine Years* in taking his regular Meals. This being ſubſtracted, there remains but *ſix and thirty Years*. He has, I dare ſay, ſpent the firſt *fifteen Years* of his Life in puerile Amuſements, in Trifles, and Inattention to his Maker and his Works. This reduces his Life to *one and twenty Years*. And it is fifty to one that he has ſpent the greateſt Part of that Time in Diverſions, Follies, or Sin, and the Remainder in doing *nothing at all*. So that frequently the Sum of a Man's Life, whom we eſteem *ſeventy Years old*, amounts juſt to—0. We cannot, with Propriety, ſay that ſuch a Man has *lived*, but that he has *breathed* ſo many Years. However, the neceſſary Calls of Nature muſt be gratified. Every Man muſt eat, drink, ſleep, and uſe Exerciſe for the mere Preſervation of his Health. This Economy we cannot poſſibly blame; but we ought, on the contrary, to approve and admire it. Every One who enjoys Health knows how refreſhing, how grateful, and pleaſing, the Gratification of our natural Appetites is. Suppoſe, therefore, we allow for this Purpoſe juſt one *Third* of our Time, is it not poſſible for us to ſpend the remaining *two Thirds* much better than we do? In my Opinion, it is. Our whole Duty may be divided into three Parts: Our Maker claims our firſt Attention, our Neighbour the ſecond, and our own Selves the third. I think it is neceſſary to [illegible] Duty thus into *three* Parts, becauſe there are many Things which [illegible] regard ourſelves excluſively of the two other Duties. There is a natural Juſtice due to One's Self, which it is our Duty to have a particular Regard for; for, no Law, natural, moral, or divine, requires us to afflict, puniſh, or torture ourſelves, without urgent Neceſſity. And yet, in many religious Sects, it is required of every Individual that he ſhould be a *Heautontimorumenos*. But the only true Religion commands us to be ſober, righteous, and godly. If we deſerve Puniſhment, our merciful and ſupreme Judge knows how, when, and in what Meaſure, it ought to be inflicted. He only requires of us to employ our Time and Talents to the beſt Advantage, and *he* is the Rewarder of thoſe who do well. We are to conſider *Time* as the richeſt Jewel in our Poſſeſſion; but if it is contaminated with Sloth, or the infectious Breath of Vice, it will loſe its Luſtre and Brilliancy. The ſublime Exerciſe of Religion, Morality, Philoſophy, will poliſh it, and heighten its Brightneſs. Suppoſe, then, we find out a proper Method of ſpending our Time to the beſt Advantage. We will deſcribe the Duties of a Day, which may ſerve as a Specimen for every Day of our Lives, a few incidental Circumſtances excepted,

I addreſs myſelf, firſt, to People of Senſe, Education, and Fortune. I adviſe ſuch, if convenient, to live in the Country. In the Summer particularly, be ſure to riſe early in the Morning.—The firſt Idea which ſtrikes you muſt be that of your omnipotent Creator: Offer unto him immediately the Incenſe of Praiſe and Prayer. As you beg new Bleſſings, thank him for thoſe already received. Make a ſincere Confeſſion of your Sins, and humbly implore Forgiveneſs. If the Weather does not invite you abroad, enter into your Cloſet, meditate upon God's marvellous Works; explore the Regions of Knowledge and Science; and as you grow wiſer, endeavour to grow better. But if the Weather is fine, ſtay not at home, for ſweet is the Breath of the Morning. The cheerful Verdure of the Fields, the azure Vault of Heaven, the glorious Sun in the Eaſt, the Fragrancy of Flowers, Shrubs, and Plants, the little warbling Throats attuned to their Maker's Praiſe, all theſe concur to invite you to praiſe, admire, and adore the Author of this beautiful Harmony. And if you add to this ſound Health, and a Conſcience void of Offence, and, if you are naturally of a contemplative Diſpoſition, and endued with Senſibility, your Delight, for a Couple of Hours, will be inexpreſſibly exquiſite. Then return home, full of Gratitude for the refined Enjoyment of the Morning, and refreſh yourſelf with a temperate Breakfaſt, during which you may feaſt your Mind with a daily Publication. Your Breakfaſt will reliſh the better for it, for the Mind and Body act in Concert, and ſympathiſe with each other. If you are fond of riding, by all Means uſe it after Breakfaſt; but carry not with you Vacuity of Thought, nor a Narrowneſs of Mind. Open your Mouth with Wiſdom, and let good Advice flow from your Lips, and Relief to the Diſtreſſed from your Purſe. Let Cheerfulneſs, Sincerity, and Truth, ſit on your Brow; and diffuſe Joy and Comfort wherever you go. The Poor will bleſs you as you paſs; your Effulgence will be to them what a refreſhing Shower is to the thirſty Ground; they will hail you their Benefactor and Comforter; in ſhort, you will make them and yourſelf happy. You will then return home full of Alertneſs, your Spirits will be lively, and your Mind at Peace. Fail not to expreſs your Gratitude, at your Return, to the bountiful Giver of all Things, for this recent Mark of his Goodneſs. You will then be ready for your Dinner, and your Dinner for you. Let it conſiſt of one good plain Diſh, or two at the moſt. All made Diſhes carefully avoid, as you would Poiſon. Eat and drink moderately. Sit not two or three Hours at your Meals; one Hour is more than ſufficient. Keep not too much Company, but let your Acquaintance be few; let them be ſober, ſenſible, obliging, generous. Bad Examples ſpread like Contagion, therefore come not within their Influence. Be not ſo faſhionably prodigal as to throw away your Afternoons either in doing Nothing at all, or in doing thoſe Things which you ought not to do. You have Accounts to ſettle both with Regard to your eternal and temporal Affairs; you have Letters to write; you have Books to read. When you have not an Opportunity of converſing with ſenſible learned Men, the beſt Way is to make yourſelf familiar with their Works. Read attentively, digeſt well what you have read, and make ſuitable Reflections upon it. As ſoon as ever the Attention grows languid, and the Underſtanding cloudy, lay aſide your Book. The Converſation of Men of Erudition and Wit is, no Doubt, more lively and entertaining than that of Books; but, on the other Hand, remember that Books are not moroſe, violent in Diſputes, impatient of Contradictions, poſitive, nor dogmatical. Whenever they prove diſagreeable, or unentertaining, you may leave their Company abruptly, without Fear of offending them. If you are of a mechanical Turn, you will amuſe yourſelf, very agreeably, in a Work Shop, when the Weather is bad; but if it is fine, walk about your Grounds, view your Workmen, your Labourers, &c. Be kind and affable to them, encourage thoſe who deſerve it, and be a Friend to their Families. At your return home, record the moſt material Actions and Events of the Day. Dwell with Pleaſure on the Good you have done; and, with Horrour, abominate, repent, and atone for what you ought not to have done. Make it a Rule to read, every Evening, for one Hour or two, ſome religious Book, ſome valuable Hiſtory, or ſome moral Work. If you have a Family, let them read by Turns. In Winter, a Pool at Quadrille may prove an innocent Amuſement. A Tune or two well played on ſome muſical Inſtrument revives the animal Spirits, and exhilarates the Soul. Good vocal Muſick is likewiſe enchanting. Let your Supper be light. The more a Man eats, the more, as it were, he becomes materialized; the Edge of his Faculties is blunted, and a Torpor of Mind is often the Conſequence. Go to Reſt betimes, after you have offered to your Creator the Evening Incenſe of Prayer, Praiſe, and Thankſgiving.

Thus your Sleep will be ſweet and refreſhing, and you will riſe again in the Morning full of Vigour and Alacrity; your Days will glide on like a placid Stream; you will enjoy Life, as God intended that it ſhould be enjoyed; and Death, when it arrives, will only lull your Body to Reſt, and waft your unſpotted Soul to Realms of Light and Glory. This is a faint Sketch of a rational Scheme of ſpending our Time with Advantage to ourſelves, and to thoſe with whom we are concerned. Thoſe who have not the Means of living according to the above Directions may notwithſtanding fulfil their Duty, by diligently following the Profeſſion or Buſineſs to which they are called, by living ſoberly, righteouſly, and godly; by attending, whenever an Opportunity offers, on the Duties of Religion, and by doing unto all Men as they would have Men do unto them. They muſt conſider that their Time here is ſhort, and that their Felicity or Miſery in another Life depends entirely on their Method of ſpending it. Throw away Nothing without the moſt cogent Neceſſity, but throw away any Thing rather than Time; for that is, in the ſtricteſt Senſe, irrecoverable.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 11.

ARRIVED in James River, the Harriot, Clubb, from Philadelphia, the Trial, Swain, from Nantucket, and the Minerva, Leitch, from Glaſgow.

We hear the Gentlemen appointed Agents by the Eaſt India Company, for the Sale of their Teas in Philadelphia, have wiſely and virtuouſly determined to have nothing to do with ſo pernicious a Buſineſs while the Teas are ſubject to a parliamentary Duty, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America.

TOBACCO *exported from* VIRGINIA *between October* 1772 *and October* 1773.

	Hogſheads.
From the Upper Diſtrict of James River,	27592
—— Lower Diſtrict of James River,	4674
—— York River,	8248
—— Rappahannock River,	13244
—— South Potowmack,	10541
—— Accomack,	
In free Bottoms,	5288
Total,	69587

[*Marriages.*] CHARLES GRYMES, Eſq; to Mrs. ANNE LIGHTFOOT, of York.

☞ *The Members of the Society for the* Advancement *of* uſeful Knowledge *are requeſted to meet at the* Capitol, *on* Wedneſday *the 24th of Inſtant, at ten o'Clock in the Morning.*

Advertiſements.

PORT ROYAL, *October* 10, 1773.

THOSE indebted by open Account, to the Store lately kept by the Subſcriber, in *Port Royal*, are requeſted to come and ſettle, pay off, or give Bond, as he will be under the Neceſſity to order Suit on all Accounts which ſhall be open after *November*.

He has for SALE 740*l.* Sterling worth of DRY GOODS, which he will barter for Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, *Weſt India* Goods, or ſell on Credit, at a very low Advance, the Purchaſer giving Bond and approved Security. (4) ROBERT GILCHRIST.

A YOUNG Man, juſt arrived from *England*, offers his Service as CLERK to a Merchant or Storekeeper. He has been uſed to different Branches of Trade, and can be well recommended. For Particulars apply to Captain *Danby* of the *Bland*, now lying at *Norfolk*. (‖1)

DENBIGH, *November* 8, 1773.

I FORBID all HUNTERS, and others, from ranging upon any Part of my Land. The Hunters, who, to oblige the Reverend Mr. *Hubard*, join their Dogs with thoſe he keeps, may take Notice that I forbid their Purſuit of Game through any Part of my Land, and forewarn them from ſuffering their Dogs to come upon my Land, at their Peril. (1) WILLIAM DIGGES.

Juſt IMPORTED, *in the Ships* Neptune *and* Bland, *and to be* SOLD *at* John Carter's *Store, in* Williamſburg, *the following Goods*, viz.

SUPERFINE and coarſe Broadcloths, *German* Serges, Beaver and *Bath* Coating, *Dutch* Blankets, Halfthicks, Oſnabrugs, Rolls, fine and coarſe *Iriſh* Linens, Damaſk Tablecloths and Napkins, Cambricks, Lawns, Muſlins, Mens Buckſkin Gloves, Womens and Girls Thread and Leather Gloves, Net Hoods, Glove Knots, black Catgut and Patent Net, black and white ſpotted Blond, Cotton Threads, *India* Ditto, Floſs Silk for working Catgut, white and black Thread Edgings and Lace, Womens white and coloured Satin Pumps, Womens and Girls Calimanco Pumps, Childrens Purple and red Morocco Leather Pumps, Mens and Boys fine and coarſe Hats, Ladies Riding Hats trimmed, Hair Brooms, painted Hearth Brooms, Plate Baſkets, brown Copper Tea Kitchens, Copper Tea Kettles and Trivets, Coal Scoops, Cinder Shovels, round Iron Fenders, ſquare Iron Chaffing Diſhes, Locks and Hinges of all Sorts, Glue, Sets of Bed Screws, wooden and Braſs Caſters, Braſs Door Knockers, Braſs and wooden Screw Pullies, yellow and white Chair Nails, Braſs Chaffing Diſhes, Houſe Bells, Scales and Weights, Jar Raiſins, Currants, Almonds, Figs, white and brown Sugar Candy, Barley Sugar, Coriander Comfits, white and coloured Carraway Comfits, candied Orange Peel and Chips, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, white Ginger, Pepper, Allſpice, Anchovies, Capers, Olives, *India* Mangoes, pickled Barberries and Samphire, Linſeed Oil, white Lead, Lampblack, Verdigriſe, *Dutch* Pink, Umber, Vermilion, *Pruſſian* Blue, Alum, Brimſtone, Rotten Stone, Powder Blue, Fig Blue, Starch, Saltpetre, beſt Sallad Oil, Sacks of Salt, Playing Cards, old Gin, *Hardham*'s beſt *Straſburg*, No. 9, Bohea and very fine Hyſon Tea, Chocolate, Coffee, Muſtard, *&c. &c.*

For SALE,
At our STORE in PORTSMOUTH,
Madeira, Tenerif, St. Michael's, Calcavella, and *Malaga* WINES.
Loaf and Muſcovado SUGARS.
Weſt India and *Northward* RUM.
Jamaica and old *Barbados* CANE SPIRIT.
COFFEE. PIMENTA. CHOCOLATE.
WHEAT FANS. MARBLE SLABS. A few HOLLAND made IRON CHESTS.
And a Quantity of freſh *South Carolina* RICE, and SOLE LEATHER.
INGLIS & LONG.

NORFOLK, *November* 8, 1773.

THE Subſcriber has a Veſſel that will ſail for *Madeira* early in *December*. He propoſes to be in *Williamſburg*, at the Meeting of the Merchants, when he will be much obliged to his Friends for their Orders for Wine, *&c.*

(‖2) MATTHEW PHRIPP.

NORFOLK, *October* 25, 1773.

FOR CHARTER, the SNOW *Hopewell, John Aylett*, Burthen about 340 Hogſheads, or 10,000 Buſhels. For Terms apply to

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

Journeymen Cabinet-makers, who underſtand their Buſineſs, will have good Encouragement by applying immediately to me, near *Williamſburg*.

(1‖) RICHARD BOOKER.

For SALE,

THE LOTS near the Capitol in *Williamſburg*, held in Coparcenary by the Orphans of the late *John Palmer*, whereon is an exceeding good Brick Houſe two Stories high, alſo a ſmall wooden One, very convenient for a Gentleman's Study, with two Rooms, all other neceſſary Outhouſes, and a Garden. The Payments ſhall be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and a good Title when Poſſeſſion is given, which will be on the 1ſt of *January*. LEWIS TYLER.

DUMFRIES, *November* 7, 1773.

TO be SOLD at *Cockpit Point*, on *Wedneſday* the 1ſt of *December*, for ready Caſh, by the Adminiſtrator, all the ESTATE of *Travers Downman*, deceaſed. There are ſeveral very likely Slaves, and ſome of them are remarkable good Watermen.

TO be SOLD to the higheſt Bidder, at *Dumfries*, on the 10th of *December*, a NEW SCHOONER of about 1200 Buſhels Burthen. Three Months Credit will be given, and undoubted Security required. The Bond to carry Intereſt from the Date, if not paid at the Time. (2)

To be RENTED *for a Life, or Term of Years, as may be agreed upon, or the Intereſt of my* LEASE *to be* SOLD,

HOG ISLAND FERRY and ORDINARY, to which there is a fine Plantation, in excellent Order. For the Crop of Wheat now growing thereon I will oblige myſelf to allow to a Purchaſer one Hundred Pounds; but if I leaſe the Place, I ſhall reſerve the Crop to myſelf. As much Money as I have received in twenty Days by the Premiſes will ſatisfy me for the annual Rent.

H. U. ST. GEORGE.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Shop, or given to a wrong Perſon by Miſtake, a SILVER WATCH with a Silver Dial Plate, Maker's Name *Hipling, London*, No. 3725. I ſhould be obliged to any Maſter Watchmaker who ſtops the ſaid Watch, and any Perſon bringing it to me ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. JAMES GEDDY.

N. B. Juſt IMPORTED, and SELLING at the loweſt Price, an Aſſortment of PLATE and JEWELLERY, conſiſting of Table and Tea Spoons; *Tureens*, Punch, and Pap Ladles; Paſte Shoe, Knee, and Neck Buckles; Corals, Buttons in Gold and Silver, Seals in Ditto, Paſte and Cryſtal Earrings, Lockets plain and ornamented, plated Spurs, Ditto Buckles, Paſte Pins and Combs, Watch Chains and Keys, Brooches, Rings, *&c. &c.* J. G.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 7, 1773.

RUN away laſt *Sunday* Morning, from the Subſcriber, an *Engliſh* Servant Man named SAMUEL JOHNSON, of a middle Size, thin Viſage, has dark Hair tied behind, ſtoops a little in his Shoulders, is much ſubject to Liquor, and at thoſe Times very talkative and fond of ſinging; he had on a light coloured Cloth Coat and Jacket, blue gray Breeches much duſted with Flower, a black Handkerchief round his Neck, his Hat cocked, and pretty long before. He is a Baker by Trade, pretends to be well acquainted with the City of *London*, and ſays he has been in the *Eaſt Indies*. Whoever brings the ſaid Servant to me, or ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable Expenſes paid.

JOHN DRAPER.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from carrying him out of the Colony.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, at Mr. *Lewis Ball*'s, the 14th of *October*, at Night, five Convict Servant Men, who were taken the Day before from on Board the *Taylor*, at *Four Mile Creek*, viz. OLIVER MARTIN, 22 Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, of a brown Complexion, born in *Ireland*, is pert and looks well, and by Trade a Houſe Carpenter and Joiner; he had on an old brown Coat, and red Waiſtcoat and Trouſers. JONATHAN BOOTHMAN, an *Engliſhman*, 23 Years of Age, five Feet five Inches high, of a dark brown Complexion, and a thieviſh Look; he had on a white Cotton Waiſtcoat, and Trouſers. PAUL PRESTON, a *Pennſylvanian*, thirty Years of Age, five Feet high, of a ſandy Complexion, and good Countenance; he had on a blue Waiſtcoat, and black Everlaſting Breeches. JOHN THOMPSON, born in *New England*, 35 Years of Age, five Feet four Inches high, of a black Complexion, and ſurly Look; he had on a blue Waiſtcoat, another of Cotton, black Breeches, and Trouſers. JOHN GAGAHAGAN, an *Iriſhman*, five Feet four Inches high, 43 Years of Age, of a black Complexion, is a well looking Man, and by Trade a Grocer; he had on a light coloured Coat, blue Waiſtcoat, and Leather Breeches. The four firſt are Seamen. Whoever takes up and ſecures them, or any of them, ſo that we may get them again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward for each, if taken within twenty Miles of *Richmond*, and if farther, FORTY SHILLINGS for each.

(4) SAMPSON & GEORGE MATHEWS.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are hereby forewarned from harbouring or carrying either of the ſaid Convicts out of the Colony, at their Peril.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a DARK BAY MARE ſuppoſed to be about ten Years old next Spring, about four Feet two Inches high, has a Star in her Forehead, a Snip on her Noſe, is Creſt fallen, a natural Pacer, and branded on the near Shoulder I. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5*l.* (‖) JAMES MEREDITH.

NORFOLK, *October* 30, 1773.

WHEREAS many Debts are ſtill due to Mr. *William Orange*, late of this Place, and as no longer Indulgence will be granted, I requeſt the Favour of all Perſons indebted to make immediate Payment, as thoſe who fail paying off before the firſt to *January* next will be ſued, without farther Notice.

GEORGE GORDON.

PRINCE EDWARD, *November* 1, 1773.

ALL thoſe who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of the Reverend *James Garden*, deceaſed are deſired to make them known by the 1ſt of *December*; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to the Adminiſtrators.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 1, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Partnerſhip of COCKE and WRAY are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective Balances without Delay. They hope this Notice will be ſufficient, to prevent farther Trouble.

NORFOLK, *October* 30, 1773.

AS I intend for *Great Britain* early in the Spring, I once more requeſt all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MATTHEW ROTHERY, deceaſed, alſo to ROTHERY and MOHUN, to come and make Payment. All who fail to do it before the 1ſt of *January* will be ſued, without farther Notice. And thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known, that they may receive Payment.

MARY ROTHERY, Executrix.

N. B. To be SOLD a 100*l.* Share in the *Town Point* Company Concern, likewiſe a very valuable Negro Fellow, who has worked at the Smith's Buſineſs ſome Time, and ſtill continues at the principal Shop in Town, ſundry Smith's Tools, ſeveral exceeding good Houſe Wenches with their Children, and ſome very fine Negro Girls, all to be ſold at private Sale.

To the DEBTORS *of Meſſ.* Perkins, Buchanan, *and* Brown, *in the Colony of* VIRGINIA.

SIRS, FREDERICKSBURG, *October* 26, 1773.

I AM directed by ſeveral Gentlemen in *London*, Creditors of the ſaid Meſſ. *Perkins, Buchanan*, and *Brown*, to inſert the following in the *Virginia* Newſpapers, *viz.*

GENTLEMEN,

TAKE Notice, that a Commiſſion of Bankrupcy, under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, bearing Date the 4th of *Auguſt*, 1773, hath been awarded and iſſued againſt *William Perkins* and *William Brown*, late of *London*, Merchants, and Partners with *Thomas Buchanan*, of the Colony of *Maryland*, Merchant, and that you are not to pay any Debt, which may be due and owing by you to the Eſtate of the late Copartnerſhip, to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, without the Order, in Writing, of the Aſſignees, who ſhall be duly choſen under the ſaid Commiſſion, of which due Notice will be given as ſoon as they are choſen.

I am farther adviſed, that ſundry Debts due to that Partnerſhip in this Colony, amounting to upwards of 70,000 *l.* Sterling, a Liſt whereof is encloſed me, and which I ſhall have at the enſuing Meeting of Merchants in *Williamſburg*, have been aſſigned over to Meſſ. *Barlow* and Company, who have Poſſeſſion of the Bankrupts Books. Alſo, that they underſtand other extraordinary Aſſignments have been made by Mr. *Brown*; all which, they ſay, they have great Reaſon to believe will be ſet aſide, not being executed by all the Partners. Until this Matter is determined, it is is hoped the Concerned will, for their own Security, pay proper Regard to the Creditors Notice, and this Information, by their Order, from your humble Servant,

CHARLES YATES.

WHEREAS I am about moving to the *Miſſiſippi* very ſhortly, to get a Houſe built, and ſome Grain raiſed, to ſettle my Family there next Fall, I hereby give Notice to my Truſtees that I propoſe to take with me two Men, two Women, four Children, and what Neceſſaries we have, to enable me to make proper Proviſion for my Family, and to leave the reſt of the Slaves (fourteen) Oxen, and Horſes, except my Riding Horſe, to anſwer the Ends propoſed by a Contract entered into with the aforeſaid Truſtees. And as I think they have not come up to their Engagement, and have acted ſuch a Part towards my Family as has obliged me to complain to them, without obtaining any Redreſs, I am obliged to give them this publick Notice, as well to induce them to a ſpeedy and amicable Adjuſtment of all Differences, by ſubmitting them to diſintereſted Men, in Order to put a Period to them, as to prevent any Reflections when I am gone. I am authoriſed to ſay, my Wife would retire with a very ſmall Pittance in Lieu of her Dower; but, under the preſent Situation of Affairs, ſhe is determined to conſent to no more Deeds that will affect her Dower hereafter. I ſhould be glad to have a Settlement of all my Eſtate, which was put into my Truſtees Hands, if for no other Reaſon than to ſelect what is the Portion of my Creditors who generouſly gave me a Diſcharge. As it will be very inconvenient for me to return to *Virginia* again, I hope my Creditors will meet at Mr. *Benjamin Johnſton*'s, on the 30th Inſtant *(November)* to receive all the Information I can give of my Affairs, and to appoint an Agent to negotiate their Buſineſs, as my Wife has conſented to go under the Care and Protection of Mr. *Philip Barbour*.

I muſt now beg Leave to inform my other Creditors, who would not fall in with thoſe who gave me a Diſcharge for what I then had, that by their Conduct I have not been able to acquire Property ever ſince; and that by the Behaviour of ſome, who have been ſeeking all Advantages the Law could give them, to the Prejudice of the Innocent and Benign, I have not only been deprived of ſerving my Creditors, but rendered incapable of doing any Thing for my Family. As Time muſt convince them of their Errour, it is hoped they will conſider it their Intereſt to aſſiſt and ſupport rather than to perſecute and harraſs me any longer. I would, therefore, recommend it to all thoſe who would not join my other Creditors, in *November* 1767, to conſider if it would not be for their Intereſt to grant a Letter of Licenſe for fifteen Years, and join in partaking of an equal Dividend with all my other Creditors at that Period, of what I may get hereafter; by which Means, if it ſhould pleaſe God to crown me with Succeſs, I might get ſome Lands which would prove valuable by that Time. A contrary Conduct may, and indeed muſt, prevent me from ever attempting to acquire Property, but only for thoſe who may intruſt me with their Property to procure Lands in their Name, and whom I ſhall be glad to ſerve to the utmoſt of my Power. This being a very ſerious and intereſting Matter, it is hoped thoſe concerned in the Event will be as ſpeedy as poſſible in adviſing me of their Willingneſs to accept of the above Propoſal. I would not have ſet down ſo long a Day, but there muſt be ſome Time before I can get any Money to enable me to take up Land; and as there is ſuch a Quantity of Land to take up, it muſt be ſome Time before the Land can bear any Price near its Value.

B. GRYMES.

N. B. I ſhould be glad to ſerve what Officers are unprovided for, that may chooſe to have Lands in that Part of the World, and will endeavour to get the Lands ſaved for them in Time, to prevent their Lapſing, and will take Pay for the Services and Fees in Part of the Land which may be ſaved; but it muſt be here underſtood the Title muſt inure to my Family, as the Needful muſt come out of their Fund. Thoſe who chooſe to engage are deſired to adviſe in Time, and ſend me a proper Certificate and Petition to his Excellency *Peter Chaſter*, Eſquire, Governour of *Weſt Florida*.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *in the* Bland, *Captain* Danby, *and to be* SOLD *at my Shop in* Williamſburg,

A LARGE and complete Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, the beſt and freſheſt in their Kinds. Doctor *Norris*'s Antimonial Drops, at 5 *l.* the Dozen, and 50 *ſ.* the Half Dozen; *Keyſer*'s Pills, at 12 *ſ.* 6 *d.* a Box; *James*'s Fever Powders, *Turlington*'s and *Friar*'s Balſams, Doctor *Hill*'s Pectoral Balſam of Honey, *Godfrey*'s and *Freeman*'s Cordials, Eſſence of Water Dock, Elixir *Bardana*, *Daffy*'s, *Squire*'s, and *Boughton*'s Elixirs, *Jeſuits* and *Bateman*'s Drops, *Anderſon*'s and *Locker*'s Pills, *Greenbow*'s Tincture for the Gums and Teeth, Ditto for the Toothach. Alſo beſt *Durham* Flower of Muſtard, Saltpetre, Sago, Salope, fine Sallad Oil, Anchovies, Capers, Olives, pickled Walnuts, fine Jar Raiſins, Currants, Figs, candied Ginger, Nutmegs, Barley Sugar, white and brown Sugar Candy, black Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, a large Quantity of Gold and Silver Leaf, beſt *London* Lancets, Smelling Bottles, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, Tooth Bruſhes, *Pruſſian* Blue, Verdigriſe, red and white Lead, Vermillion, *&c. &c. &c.*

WILLIAM PASTEUR.

N. B. I am in Want of a NEGRO CARPENTER, and will give a good Price for one that I like. W. P.

For LONDON,

With Liberty of Conſignment to any Houſe, at eight Pounds Sterling a Tun Freight,

THE BLAND, *Michael Danby* Maſter, being ready to receive TOBACCO from *James* and *York* Rivers. Thoſe Gentlemen who are inclined to ſhip by this Opportunity are requeſted to deliver their Notes and Orders to Mr. *P. Lyons*, in *Hanover*, or Meſſ. *Field* and *Caul*, in *Peterſburg*. The Captain, who will attend the approaching Meeting of the Merchants at *Williamſburg*, may likewiſe be treated with for Freight.

FREDERICKSBURG, *October* 26, 1773.

FOR CHARTER to any Part of *Europe*, the SHIP *Ritchie*, *William Robertſon* Maſter, Burthen about 380 Hogſheads of Tobacco. She is immediately expected at *Hampton*. For Terms apply to *Neil M'Coull*, who will be in *Williamſburg* about the 9th of *November*.

YORK County, *October* 16, 1773.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Major *Robert Sheild*, deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the Subſcribers as ſoon as poſſible, properly proved; and thoſe who are indebted thereto to make immediate Payment, as the Situation of his Affairs will not admit of any Indulgence.

There will be SOLD, on *Thurſday* the 18th of *November*, at his late Dwellinghouſe, ſundry HOUSEHOLD GOODS, STOCKS of different Kinds, *&c.* Credit will be allowed to the 1ſt of *June*, on giving Bond and Security to the Executors.

SAMUEL SHEILD.
THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
HINDE RUSSELL.
THOMAS PESCUD.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *in the Ship* Bland, *Captain* Danby,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES; alſo moſt of the Patent Medicines, ſuch as *Norris*'s Drops, *Keyſer*'s Pills, *&c. &c.* to be ſold by the Subſcriber in *Norfolk*, Wholeſale and Retail, for ready Money only. ALEXANDER GORDON.

THE DELAWARE LOTTERY.

FOR RAISING THE SUM OF

5625 POUNDS (or 15,000 DOLDARS)

FOR THE USE OF

THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

THE SCHEME.

1	Prize of	-	6000 Dollars	-	is	6000 Dollars.
2	-	-	2000	-	are	4000
4	-	-	1000	-	are	4000
10	-	-	500	-	are	5000
20	-	-	200	-	are	4000
30	-	-	100	-	are	3000
60	-	-	50	-	are	3000
6960	-	-	10	-	are	69600
7087	Prizes.		First Ticket drawn, for the firſt 12 Days, 100	-	-	1200
12,913	Blanks.		Laſt drawn,	:	-	200
			N. B. Theſe are not included in the Prizes numbered.			
20,000	Tickets, at FIVE DOLLARS each, are					100,000 Dollars.

Not two BLANKS to a PRIZE.

THE growing Importance of the COLLEGE of NEW JERSEY, for the Uſe of which the above Lottery is deſigned, is now generally known through every Province of *America*. It has hitherto ſubſiſted, and been raiſed to its preſent Situation, entirely by the Favour of the Publick. In the Centre of *North America*, and in a pleaſant healthy Country, it is well fitted for the moſt extenſive Uſefulneſs. The Succeſs which hath attended the vigorous Efforts already made to raiſe its Funds, and furniſh the Means of a complete and finiſhed Education to all who are ſent to it, has encouraged thoſe concerned in the preſent Attempt, eſpecially as ſeveral very judicious Perſons have warmly recommended it, ſignifying their Surpriſe that at a Time when ſo many have taken this Method of promoting publick Undertakings a SEMINARY of ſuch Importance ſhould not alſo put in for a Share of the general Benevolence. This, added to other Schemes for the Support and Improvement of the College, will afford to many Friends of that Inſtitution an Opportunity of contributing, with very little Riſk of loſing, and a conſiderably Chance of Gain to themſelves, who would not incline that the ſmall Sums they could ſpare ſhould appear in a Subſcription Paper.

As moſt of the Tickets are already engaged, many Gentlemen of extenſive Acquaintance having intereſted themſelves in this Meaſure, the Publick may depend that the Lottery will be drawn ſome Time in the Month of *December*, at *Newcaſtle* upon *Delaware*, under the Inſpection of Gentlemen of Character, who are to be upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them; and a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in the *Virginia* Gazette, for the Satisfaction of thoſe who purchaſe Tickets in that Colony.

TICKETS may be had at the Poſt Office in *Williamſburg*, where the Prizes (after deducting 15 per Cent. for the Purpoſes of the Lottery) will be paid to the fortunate Adventurers who purchaſed from thence.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND lying in *Cheſterfield*, containing 1800 Acres, with a fine Apple Orchard, a great Quantity of Meadows and Marſhes, with fine Fiſhing and Fowling. It does not exceed five Miles to *Peterſburg*, nor ſix to *Oſborne*'s.

A TRACT of LAND lying in the aforeſaid County, containing 1600 Acres, which is well timbered, and lies level. At a very ſmall Expenſe may be erected upon it a fine Griſt Mill, on *Swift* Creek. It is convenient to *Peterſburg* and *Oſborne*'s, not exceeding ſix Miles to either. I will ſell this Tract of Land altogether, or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo a TRACT of LAND in *Amelia*, containing 1250 Acres, with a very good Dwellinghouſe, Kitchen, and all other neceſſary Outhouſes, a fine Apple and Peach Orchard, an exceeding good Griſt Mill, and the Plantation is in good Order for Cropping.

Any Perſon, inclinable to purchaſe the above Tracts of Land, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber in *Cheſterfield*.

(6) JOHN RANDOLPH.

By Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from James Walker *to Meſſ.* William Cuninghame *and Company, of* Glaſgow, *will be* SOLD *at* Peytonſburg, *in* Pittſylvania, *on* Tueſday *the* 23*d Inſtant* (November) *for ready Money*,

THIRTY VALUABLE VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES. Alſo 444 Acres of LAND on *Miry* Creek, *Halifax* County, a likely NEGRO FELLOW, ſixteen Head of CATTLE, ſixteen Head of SHEEP, and ſundry HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE; the Property of *Francis Arnold*, and made over, by Deed of Truſt, to ſatisfy a Debt due to the above mentioned Company. THOMAS GORDON.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 25*th of this Inſtant* (November) *before the* Raleigh *Tavern, in* Williamſburg,

A TRACT of LAND on *Chickahominy* River, in *James City* County, containing upwards of 650 Acres, juſt above *Barrett*'s Ferry, and about twelve Miles from *Williamſburg*. It is good for Grain or Tobacco, a fine Place for Stock, Fiſhing, and Fowling. Wheat will be taken in Part of Payment; and ſix Months Credit will be allowed for one Half the Purchaſe Money, and twelve Months for the Remainder.

GOODRICH BOUSH.

JAMES MARTIN, Plaintiff, againſt RICHARD OGLEBY, and THOMAS OGLEBY, Defendants, } In CHANCERY.

GEORGE III. by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* to the Sheriff of *Bedford* County, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *Richard Ogleby* to appear before the Juſtices of our ſaid County Court of Chancery, at the Courthouſe of the ſaid County, on the fourth *Monday* in next Month, to anſwer a Bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him, and *Thomas Ogleby*, by *James Martin*; and this he ſhall in no Wiſe omit, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* and have then there this Writ. Witneſs *James Steptoe*, Clerk of our ſaid Court, the 30th Day of *September*, in the 13th Year of our Reign. JAMES STEPTOE.

GEORGE III. by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* to the Sheriff of *Bedford* County, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *Peter Finney* to appear before the Juſtices of our ſaid County Court of Chancery, on the 4th *Monday* in next Month, to anſwer a Bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him by *James Robinſon*; and this he ſhall in no Wiſe omit, under the Penalty of 100 *l.* and have then there this Writ. Witneſs *James Steptoe*, Clerk of our ſaid Court, the 30th Day of *September*, in the 13th Year of our Reign.

JAMES STEPTOE.

JAMES LYLE, Plaintiff, againſt GEORGE PHILIPS, EDMUND JENNINGS, JAMES CALLAWAY, and JEREMIAH EARLY, Defendants, } In CHANCERY.

GEORGE III. by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* to the Sheriff of *Bedford* County, greeting: We command you that you attach the Body of *Edmund Jennings*, ſo that you have his Body before the Juſtices of our ſaid County Court of Chancery, at the Courthouſe of our ſaid County, on the fourth *Monday* in next Month, to anſwer us as well of a certain Contempt by him to us offered, as it is ſaid, as upon thoſe Things which to him ſhall then and there be objected, and farther to do and receive what our ſaid Court ſhall in that Part conſider; and have then there this Writ. Witneſs *James Steptoe*, Clerk of our ſaid Court, the 30th Day of *September*, in the 13th Year of our Reign.

JAMES STEPTOE.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Mr. *Buckner*'s, in *Williamſburg*, about the 24th of *October*, a ſmall BAY MARE about four Feet three Inches high, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, never was docked, and had a ſmall BAY COLT with her. Whoever brings them to Mr. *Buckner*, in *Williamſburg*, or to Mr. *John Bailey*, on *Back* River, *Hampton*, ſhall have 15 s. Reward.

ROBERT KING.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone towards *Back* River, as ſhe was bred there.

STRAYED from *New London*, in *June* laſt, a CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE about ten Years old, four Feet nine Inches high, a ſmall Star in his Forehead, his Neck is ſunk at his Shoulders, had on a ſmall Bell with a round Buckle to the Collar, trots and paces, and branded on the near Shoulder TM in a Piece. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 20 s. Reward.

JOHN CALLAWAY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 2, 1773.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, about the Beginning of this Court, a BAY HORSE about thirteen Hands and a Half high, a Star in his Forehead, a roached Mane, but has no Mark that I recollect. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me ſhall be amply rewarded for their Trouble. JOSEPH KIDD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber the 17th of *July* laſt, in the lower End of *Mecklenburg*, a *Mundingo* Negro Man named TOM, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, about 25 Years of Age, ſpare made, very black, red Eyes, has been in this County about eighteen Months; he lived this Year under the Direction of Mr. *Edward Giles*, and if he ſhould be ſtrictly queſtioned can tell either Mr. *Giles*'s or my Name. I will give 20 s. to any Perſon who will deliver him to me, if taken twenty Miles from home, or will pay in Proportion for a greater or leſs Diſtance, as the Law directs. I will well reward any Perſon that can give me Intelligence where he is, either by Writing or otherwiſe, if in or out of Priſon. (2) JOSIAH DALY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 4, 1773.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the Negro Boy ſo well known in this City by the Name of FIDDLER BILLY, who is of a yelloviſh Caſt, ſmart, and likely. He belongs to the Eſtate of *Edward Nicholſon*, deceaſed; and I hired him of Mr. *Benjamin Welden*, the Executor. Whoever delivers him to me ſhall have 20 s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows; and I hereby forewarn all Perſons from harbouring him. WILLIAM FEARSON.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Mecklenburg*, a new Negro Fellow about five Feet three Inches high, has loſt Half of his left Ear, a Scar on his left Cheek, he cannot (or will not) tell his Owner's Name, has on a Pair of old Crocus Trouſers, and an old Blanket. The Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

RICHARD SWEPSON, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a ROAN MARE about twelve Years old, four Feet high, and branded on the off Shoulder and near Buttock □. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

(‖) MOSES HUDGENS.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a GRAY MARE about three Years old, four Feet three Inches high, neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l. (‖) WILLIAM FERGUSON.

TAKEN up, in *Fauquier*, a YELLOW BAY MARE ſeven or eight Years old, about fourteen Hands high, with a Star in her Forehead, a Snip on her Noſe, three white Feet, ſhod all round, her Mane Half roached, a Sprig Tail, paces very well, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock L. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15 l.

(‖) JOHN LUTTRELL.

TAKEN up, in *Botetourt*, a DARK BROWN MARE about thirteen Hands high, five Years old, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock I. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l. JAMES SCOTT.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a RED COW and CALF; the Cow is marked with two Crops and two Underkeels in the left Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 45 s. (‖) JOHN PHELPS.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, three SHEEP, two white Ewes and a black Ram, with a Bell on; the Ewes have both Lambs, marked with a Crop and Overkeel in each Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 29 s.

(‖) MARY CRENSHAW.

THE Subſcriber has a neat Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS for Sale, which he will ſump off cheap for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco; and will give long Credit, if deſired, upon Bond with Intereſt, and approved Security. (5‖) G. MASON.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A FRESH Aſſortment juſt IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, *viz.* EARLIEST PEASE, WINDSOR BEANS, CABBAGE SEEDS of ſundry Sorts, GARDEN CRESSES, WHITE MUSTARD, fine COLLIFLOWER SEED, WHITE and PURPLE BROCOLI, TURNIP SEED (of a very large Kind) with all the other ſmall Seeds commonly uſed in private Gardens.

ROBERT NICOLSON.

NORFOLK, *October* 20, 1773.

FOR CHARTER, to any Part of *Europe*, the SHIP *Sparling*, *William Prieſtman* Maſter, Burthen about 500 Hogſheads, or 12,000 Buſhels. For Terms apply to

(5) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

Who have for Sale a Quantity of *Liverpool* SALT.

NEWCASTLE, *October* 21, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the Colony very ſoon.

(‖) JOHN THROAP.

FREDERICKSBURG, *October* 6, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon.

PETER SCOTT.

WANTED,

A DISCREET WOMAN, to act in the Capacity of a Houſekeeper in a reſpectable Family; ſuch a Perſon, with a good Recommendation, may hear of a Place by applying to the Printer.

ALL Perſons indebted to *Charles Minnis*, deceaſed, of *York* County, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, as the Circumſtances of his Eſtate will admit of no Indulgence; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known to

AUGUSTINE MOORE, Executor.

*** The HALF WAY HOUSE between *York* and *Hampton* to be let. For Terms inquire as above.

POETS CORNER.

ODE to HEALTH.

O THOU! from whose kind Bounty flows
The greatest Comfort Heaven bestows,
With thee, blest Health! whilst in my Veins
Life's Crimson Tide its Course maintains,
With thee for ever let me dwell,
Nor thou disdain my humble Cell;
For if on Wealth we fix our Aim,
Or glory in a Parent's Name,
If high Ambition fire our Mind
With sovereign Power to rule Mankind,
Or Love's soft secret Joys inspire
Our tender Breasts with warm Desire,
Whate'er Delights the Gods bestow,
To soothe the Pangs of human Wo,
With thee, blest Health! new Pleasures bring,
And bloom in one continual Spring.

To be SOLD on *Thursday* the 25th of this Instant *(November)* before the *Raleigh* Tavern, to the highest Bidder,

THE exceeding fine Plantation and TRACT of LAND in Chesterfield *County, at the Falls of* James *River, belonging to the Subscriber, which contains upwards of* 2000 *Acres, and, on Account of its Richness and Situation, is deservedly esteemed the most valuable in the Colony, nay equal to any in* America. *It is in good Order for Cropping; and about* 250 *Acres will be sowed in Wheat this Fall, from which may be expected to be reaped at least* 5000 *Bushels. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser giving Bond and approved Security to*

WILLIAM BYRD, and his Trustees.

A YOUNG Man who can be well recommended as to his Sobriety and Diligence in Business, and properly qualified to transact the Business of a COUNTY COURT CLERK, in all its Branches, may hear of good Encouragement by applyiug to the PRINTER.

LANDED from on Board the *London*, Captain *Robertson*, three Casks of PIPES marked F with a Crow's Foot with Co at the Top & W Crow's Foot M, also a Box and a Cask of GLASS marked & Crow's Foot N, No. 1 and 2, which are with Mr. *William Reynolds* in *York*. (||)

HANOVER Town, *October* 20, 1773.

RUN away from the Subscriber, about two Months ago, FOURTEEN NEW NEGROES, ten of whom were taken up in *King William*, and the remaining seven were lately seen near *West Point* in that County. I will give THREE POUNDS Reward for each of them, besides what the Law allows, to any Person who shall bring them to me. JOHN BURNLEY.

THE Subscriber has just opened TAVERN in the Town of *Newcastle*, in the new House lately built by Mr. *Charles Tinsley* for that Purpose, and well adapted for the Business, having an extraordinary good Pasture very convenient to it. All who will favour him with their Custom may depend they shall be well accommodated, and great Care taken of their Horses.

(tf) DAVID CLARKE.

KING & QUEEN, *October* 10, 1773.

THE Subscriber, from several Years Experience of the very bad Management of Overseers, together with his own Want of a proper Knowledge in the Business of either the Farmer or Planter, though in Possession of Lands extremely well calculated for raising Wheat, Tobacco, or *Indian* Corn, has come to the Resolution to offer for SALE the following TRACTS of LAND, all of which may be entered upon at *Christmas*, namely,

That beautiful Seat and Plantation on *Mattapony* River, in *King and Queen*, whereon *John Robinson*, Esquire (late Treasurer) lived, containing 1381 Acres of high Land, and about 650 Acres of very valuable Marsh, also a very good geared Water Grist Mill in proper Repair, the Toll of which maintains near sixty in Family, besides several Horses, stands within 100 Yards of the River, and, at a small Expense, may be constructed into a very convenient Merchant Mill. The Improvements on this Seat, I am credibly informed, cost better than 5000*l.* and in Point of Convenience, Taste, or Situation, is exceeded but by very few in the Colony, and so well known that a particular Description is unnecessary. The Marsh is remarkably rich and high, and the Subscriber, intending to reclaim the Whole, has already done a considerable Length of very substantial Bank; a good Quantity of inland Marsh has been for some Time laid dry and in Meadow, and, from the Trial made, he is well satisfied is is practicable, at a much less Expense than is generally thought to attend Works of that Nature.

A Tract of very valuable Land in *King William*, formerly the Property of Colonel *Bernard Moore*, and known by the Name of *Worsmorkske*, containing 1780 Acres, and running near three Miles on *Pamunkey* River; the Soil is remarkably good for Wheat, Tobacco, or Corn, and is generally allowed to be as valuable and convenient a Plantation, for the Number of Acres, as any in the lower Parts of the Country. There are on this Tract a Dwellinghouse seventy Feet long and twenty wide, in which Colonel *Moore* formerly lived, with many good and convenient Outhouses, and very fine Peach Orchards. There also is, belonging to and adjoining this Land, a good Water Mill lately rebuilt on a fine and constant Stream sufficient, to carry two Pair of Stones in the driest Times, situated between the Branches of *York* River, not above a Mile from either, and is capable of being easily made a very valuable Merchant Mill, *Mattapony* being navigable up to it. When the late Speaker's Administrators advertised some Part of this Tract, in two Parcels, they say of the lower Part, containing 586 Acres, "it abounds with such a Quantity of White Oak, that it is thought 1000*l.* Worth of Plank and Timber may be got off it." See the Gazettes, *May* 10, 1770.

Another Tract on *Roanoke*, in *Mecklenburg*, *Virginia*, known by the Name of *Black's Ferry*, 65 Miles from *Petersburg*, about 250 Acres of which are very rich low Grounds well adapted for raising good Tobacco, a fine natural Meadow, and good Range for all Sorts of Stock. There is, at this Place, a publick Ferry established by Act of Assembly, already very profitable, and promises to be as much so as any on the River, being thought the nearest, from *Appomattox*, to the large Tobacco Settlement in *Bute* County, and other Places in *North Carolina*.

On the two first Plantations there are and will be put in the Ground 250 Bushels of Wheat, and as the Mills do more than maintain all the Hands and Horses necessary to be kept on these Plantations, all the Corn made thereon will be always for Market. There are large Stocks of all Sorts at all the three Places, which the Purchasers may have, with Corn, Fodder, Hay, and most Sorts of Plantation Utensils. The Terms of Sale are, one Eighth of the Consideration Money next *Christmas*, when Deeds are passed and Possession given, another Eighth the *April* Term following, and the remaining three Fourths to be paid in three annual Payment, without Interest, upon Bond and Security being given to

(4) WILLIAM BLACK.

HANOVER, *October* 25, 1773.

FOR SALE, a TRACT of LAND on the main Road, about three or four Miles above the Courthouse, containing 164 Acres, on which is a good Dwellinghouse with three Rooms, each having a Fire Place, and a Passage upon the Ground Floor, a large Room with a Fire Place, a small Room, and Passage above Stairs, good Cellaring, good Dairy and Smokehouse, Kitchen, Quarter, Barn, Stable, two Tobacco Houses, and a very fine and convenient Spring. This Place is remarkable for its pleasant and healthy Situation, standing on a high Hill which commands a beautiful Prospect of the fine Estates of *North* and *South Wales*. It is very convenient for a Merchant, Doctor, or a Gentleman to live at, or retire to during the sickly Season of the Fall; as it is not only free from those Disorders, but remarkable for recovering those labouring under them.

Also another Tract of LAND containing 148 Acres, within three or 400 Yards of the above, being only parted by a narrow Gore of *South Wales*. There are upon the two Places about five or six Acres of very good Meadow. They may be entered on the first of *January*. One Half of the Purchase Money to be paid at the next Meeting of the Merchants, or perhaps at the *January* Meeting, the other as can be agreed on.

I should be glad to treat with any Gentleman professing Physick and Surgery for my Lots and Houses in *Hanover* Town, with large Part of my Shop Utensils and Medicines. Any such may depend this Place is inferiour to few in the Colony for Practice. The Terms as above.

(||) JOHN WALKER.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Publick that he has got an extraordinary good PAINTER, who understands his Business as well as any Man in the Colony. He is a good Limner, Landscape Painter, &c. and an excellent Hand at painting all Sorts of Signs, Coats of Arms, and Ciphers on Carriages. He can paint any Kind of Pictures as well, and as much to the Life, as those imported from *England*. All those who want such Painting may depend on having it done in the best and most expeditious Manner, by applying to me in *Newcastle*.

(tf) CHARLES TINSLEY.

FOR CHARTER, the SHIP *Neptune*, *Archibald White* Master, Burthen about 400 Hogsheads, or 10,000 Bushels. For Terms apply to the Subscribers. JOHN GREENWOOD.

(5||) JOHN LAWRENCE.

Just IMPORTED, *in the latest Vessels from* London, *and* SELLING *by the Subscriber, next Door above the* Coffee House, *for ready Money,*

A GENTEEL and very elegant Assortment of JEWELLERY and MILLINERY, &c. consisting of fine Blond Hoods, *Italian* and Lace Ruffs, Fancy Caps, Egrets, Breast Flowers, Fillets, Lace and Gauze Caps, &c. handsome Agate Necklaces and Earrings set with Marcasites, Paste Ditto, French Wax Bows and Solitaires, Wax Pearl, real Garnets, Jet Ditto, Velvet Collars, Paste Pins of various Kinds, Sprigs suitable to all, which are beautifully set, Paste and plain Combs, set Shoe Buckles; Garnet, Marcasite, Paste, and plain Gold Lockets and Crosses; *Italian* and Blond Lace; Fancy, and Silver Stomachers; Ribands, Fans, Bobbins, Tapes; Gentlemens and Ladies Silk, and other Gloves; *Gresham's* Pumps, Sewing Silk, Cotton Thread, Book Muslin, thick Ditto, Cambricks, Lawns, Gauzes, black and white Sarcenets, casting Handkerchiefs and *Tersas*, Lawn, Muslin, Pocket, and Gauze Ditto, worked Book Muslin Aprons, Lawn and black flounced Ditto, Gauze Shades, Boys Satin Caps with Feathers, Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Ladies fashionable Riding Hats, with black, blue, and white Ostrich Feathers for them, and Gloves suitable; complete Suits of Gauze, and Blond Lace; Gentlemens Lace Ruffles, Minionet and Blond Laces; rich white, flowered, striped, and plain Lustrings; plain, and striped Tafetas; Persians, black Mode, Chintzes, Calicoes, Gentlemens Bags and Roses; Silk, Cotton, Thread, and Worsted Hose; Morocco, and Silk Pocket Books, with or without Instruments; Tortoise Shell, and other Sorts of Memorandum Books; Washballs, undressed Dolls, Childrens Tea Sets; Silk, and fine black Russel Quilts; very fine Bombasin, and Crape. Also a Variety of other Things too tedious to insert.

I have on Hand a small Assortment of CLOTHS, and proper TRIMMINGS, which I would sell Wholesale on low Terms, for Cash or short Credit.——I take this Opportunity to return Thanks to those Gentlemen and Ladies who have favoured me with their Custom, and to assure them they shall be served upon the most reasonable Terms by their much obliged humble Servant, MARY DICKENSON.

Pursuant to the Will of Mr. John Smith, *deceased will be* SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 3*d of* December, *at his late Plantation in* King William,

A VALUABLE Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, a large Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Plantation Utensils.

And on *Tuesday*, the 7th of the same Month, will be SOLD, upon the Premises, a very valuable TRACT of LAND known by the Name of *Pickenocky*, lying in *Henrico*, situated on the *Brook* Swamp, about four Miles from *Richmond*, and contains, by an old Survey, 200 Acres, 100 of which are very rich well timbered low Grounds drained by an extraordinary Piece of Dam Work, and the Place is in good Order for Cropping, having a sufficient Quantity of Wheat now sowed upon it. Likewise all Kinds of Stock, together with the Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Plantation Utensils.

And on *Tuesday* the 21st of *December* will be SOLD, on the Premises, a TRACT of rich and well timbered LAND containing above 2000 Acres, and lies in *Goochland*, on *James* River, near the Mouth of the *Great Bird*, and opposite *Elk* Island. There is upon this Land a Plantation sufficient to work sixteen Hands, and the Soil is very suitable for Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn. For the Convenience of Purchasers it will be divided into several Lots, before the Day of Sale.——At the same Time and Place will be SOLD 91 valuable SLAVES, fifteen of whom belong to the Estate of Mr. *Joseph Smith*, deceased, likewise a large Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, with the Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Plantation Utensils.

One Half of the Purchase Money for the Lands to be paid the 1st of *May*, and the Balance twelve Months after that Time. Credit for the Slaves, Stocks, &c. will be allowed till the 1st of *July*, the Purchaser giving Bond and Security, which is to carry Interest from the Date, if not punctually paid.

(10) WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor of *John Smith*, And Administrator of *Joseph Smith*.

N. B. If it should rain on any of the above mentioned Days, the Publick may depend the Sale will be the next fair Day.

WOOLLENS.

JUST IMPORTED in the *Kingston Packet*, *Joseph Turner* Master, a few Bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of low priced BROADCLOTHS, DUFFILS, FRIEZES, with suitable Trimmings; a few Bales of DUTCH BLANKETS, also a Quantity of SEINE TWINE; which I will sell on reasonable Terms, for ready Money or short Credit.

(tf) JOSHUA STORRS.

To be SOLD *on the Premises, the* 15*th of* December,

A VALUABLE Tract of TOBACCO LAND, in *Albemarle* County, containing about 2300 Acres, Part of it excellent low Grounds, through which runs *Buck Mountain* Creek. There are upon it an Overseer's House, a new Tobacco House, and Apple and Peach Orchards. Any Person inclinable to purchase the Whole, or any Part thereof, may know the Terms on the Day of Sale, which will be advantageous, as long Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser giving Bond and approved Security.

At the same Time and Place will also be sold the Stock of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, CORN, FODDER, PLANTATION UTENSILS, &c. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 25 Shillings.

(8) JOHN GARLICK. SAMUEL GARLICK.

NORFOLK, *September* 28, 1773.

WE have lately imported a Quantity of EUROPEAN GOODS, in small assorted Packages, which we will sell at a low Advance, for Cash or short Credit; namely, KENDAL COTTONS, SADDLERY, IRISH LINENS, OSNABRUGS, low priced HATS, CHECKS, stamped COTTONS, SUITS of CLOTHES with TRIMMINGS, RUSSIA LINEN, DUFFILS, &c. We have also for Sale, a Quantity of *Cadiz* and *Lamatta* SALT, GINGER, PIMENTA, and choice *Lisbon* WINE in Quarter Casks.

(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

For SALE, *sundry Tracts of* LAND, *in* Orange *County*, North Carolina, *namely*,

FIVE Hundred and thirteen Acres on *Dan* River, formerly the Property of *George Lumpkins*, has on it convenient Houses, good Orchards, and a good Quantity of fine low Grounds.

147 Acres on *Hagan's* Creek, on which is a remarkable good Seat for a Mill, and is convenient to the above Tract.

320 Acres on *Mill* Creek, which formerly belonged to *Abraham Miles*, has on it some Improvements, and is good Land for Hemp or Tobacco.

270 Acres on *North Hico* River, which also belonged to *Abraham Miles*, and is exceeding good Land.

Also one Tract of Land in this Colony of 25 Acres, being an Island in *Dan* River, *Pittsylvania* County, which is said to be the best Fishing Place on that River.

The above Lands are about 140 Miles from the Falls of *Appamattox*. For a more particular Description of them any Person, inclining to purchase, may be informed by applying to Mr. *Roger Atkinson*, or Mr. *John Jones*, at *Petersburg*. I shall be in *Williamsburg* at the *November* Meeting, and will there let such as want to buy know the Price for the Whole, or any separate Parcel, and allow a reasonable Credit. Bond, with approved Security, will be required at the Time Deeds are executed.

(9) CHARLES YATES,
Attorney in Fact for the Assignees of *Younger, Wilkinson*, & Co.

FREDERICKSBURG, *September* 15, 1773.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 10, 1773.

COMMITTED to the publick Jail, from *Cumberland*, a Runaway Negro Man called TOM, five Feet ten Inches high, remarkably black, his Face much scarified with his Country Marks, both Ears bored, his right with four Holes and his left five, appears to be upwards of forty Years old, and cannot speak to be understood, had on a Crocus Shirt and Trousers. His Owner is desired to take him away and pay Charges.

(12) PETER PELHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE Hundred and fifty Acres of LAND in the County of *Charles City*, with a convenient Dwellinghouse and other Improvements.

Two Hundred and twenty Acres, in the same County, pleasantly situated on *James* River.

Two Thousand five Hundred and twenty Acres in the County of *Cumberland*, commonly known by the Name of *Saint James's*.

And one Thousand four Hundred and twenty one Acres in the Counties of *Goochland* and *Cumberland*, on both Sides of *James* River, opposite to *Elk* Island.

The above TRACTS of LAND were of the Estate of the late *John Wayles*, deceased, devised to the Subscribers, and are now offered for Sale. Persons disposed to purchase may be informed of the Terms, on Application to any one of the Subscribers; and the Times of Payment will be made easy, on giving Bond and Security to

(tf) THOMAS JEFFERSON.
FRANCIS EPPES.
HENRY SKIPWITH.

WOOLLENS.

THE Subscriber has now upon Hand several Bales of coarse Woollens properly assorted for a Store, from 60 to 80*l.* Sterling Value, also a large Quantity of COARSE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS, in small Bales, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* Sterling a Yard, which he intends selling by the Bale, or retailing by the Piece. He expects more coarse Woollens, of all Sorts, in very soon. He sells at a low Advance, for Cash or short Credit. Any Person applying to him, at Mr. *John Woodside's* in *Norfolk*, or at the General Courts, may depend on being served to Satisfaction. (tf) JOHN STONEY.

For SALE, *immediately, altogether, or to any Number of Persons that will agree on a Division among themselves*,

TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, in *Sussex*, one Mile below the Courthouse, and joining *Nottoway* River for about a Mile, which affords Plenty of Fish, and makes near 100 Acres of low Ground well stocked with Cypress and other Timber; in the Banks are Plenty of Shells very good for Lime. Great Part of the high Land is rich, on which there is a pretty Situation for a House, and sufficient cleared for ten or twelve Hands to cultivate Grain on. Mr. *Clements*, Mr. *Heames*, or Mr. *Balfour*, will show the Lands; and for Terms apply to *David Ross*, Esquire, Merchant at *Petersburg*.

(tf) J. SYME.

NEWCASTLE, *July* 14, 1773.

THE Subscribers have on Hand between six and seven Hundred Pounds Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, which they will dispose of at a low Advance, by Wholesale, and make the Terms of Payment convenient to the Purchaser.——We request the Favour of all those indebted to us to come and settle their Accounts immediately, by Bond or Payment, otherwise they may be assured their Accounts will be put into an Attorney's Hands, without Respect to Persons. (tf) JOHNSON & TINSLEY.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Brunswick*, containing about 1000 Acres, of which about 100 Acres are cleared. On the Plantation is an exceeding good Dwellinghouse, underpinned with Brick, with three Brick Chimnies, a Kitchen with a Brick Chimney, and all other Outhouses necessary for a Family and Cropping, all new built; also a very fine Apple and Peach Orchard. The Land lies within twelve Miles of *Hicks's* Ford, and joins the Road to *Eaton's* Ferry. A good Title will be made the Purchaser, and the Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, at *Cabin Point*. (tf) ADAM FLEMING.

YORK Town, *June* 9, 1773.

THE Subscribers being very solicitous to comply with the Will of their Testator, the late Honourable *William Nelson*, desire that all Persons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as speedy Payments as possible. Those who have Accounts open on his Books, and who cannot immediately discharge the Balances, are desired to give their Bonds. This Request is the more necessary, as most of the Legacies bequeathed by the Testator are to be paid in Sterling Money, and he has directed that his younger Sons Fortunes shall be placed out at Interest upon undoubted Securities, so soon as it can be done. Those who have any Demands are desired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON.
THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
(tf) HUGH NELSON.
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen Thousand Acres of exceeding good LAND in the County of *Pittsylvania*. For Terms apply to Mr. *Hugh Rose* of *Amherst*, who will treat with any Person inclinable to purchase, and be empowered to make a legal Title.

CAROLINE, *May* 1, 1773. (tf) THOMAS LOMAX.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.

Nov. 11, 1773. SUPPLEMENT to the VIRGINIA Gazette. NUMBER 1163.

LEGHORN, *Auguſt* 2.

THE Report of the Ruſſian Army being defeated by the Turks, and 15,000 of them being taken Priſoners, on the other Side of the Danube, which has appeared in moſt of the publick Papers, is entirely falſe, and probably took its Riſe from a Report ſpread at Conſtantinople to appeaſe the People there, of which we have an Account in a Letter from Conſtantinople, ſent by the Grand Bailiff of Venice, dated July 3d, which is as follows. "The unſucceſsful Operations of the Ottoman Troops, and the Advantages gained by the Ruſſians having been made known, and no Victory by the Turks publiſhed by the Divan, occaſioned great Murmuring amongſt the People; and the Sultan being ſuddenly taken ill, the People aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner in Parts of the City, imagining that ſome more bad News from the Army was the Occaſion of this Diſorder, and an Inſurrection was greatly dreaded. To prevent which, and to appeaſe the Multitude, the Divan ordered the young Prince Repnin, who is Priſoner, to be conveyed through the principal Streets to the Three Towers, and declared that the Ruſſians were totally routed, a great Number killed, and 25,000 taken Priſoners. This pacified the Mob in ſome Streets, but in others they grew more outrageous, and cried out, "The Ottoman Empire is at an End! 15,000 Ruſſians would have been able to deſtroy the whole Turkiſh Army! it is a Lie!" Thus they continued in a riotous Manner till Soldiers were ſent to diſperſe them." So far is it from being true that the Turks have defeated the Ruſſians, that they have been defeated four Times by them this Campaign; and the Ruſſians have gained conſiderable Advantages beſides, and only received a Check at Siliſtria, where they loſt 2000 Men, but the Turks loſt double that Number.

WARSAW, *Auguſt* 2. Within theſe laſt twelve Days we have had no Accounts from the Ruſſian Army, which we ſuppoſe has occaſioned the Report of the Ruſſians being defeated by the Turks; but we are aſſured, from good Authority, that there is not the leaſt Ground for this Report, nor for that other Report of the Ruſſians having repaſſed the Danube.

Laſt Saturday Sentence was expected to have been paſſed on the Perſons accuſed of being concerned in the Plot againſt his Majeſty's Life. The Hall of Juſtice was crowded with People of all Ranks and Sexes, when his Majeſty unexpectedly appeared, and harangued the Commiſſioners in a very nervous and moving Speech, which drew Tears from the whole Audience, and is worthy of being recorded, as it ſhows his Religion, Humanity, and Generoſity. The following is the Subſtance of his Speech: "It is true that a Regicide ought never to be pardoned, for as the Fate of the whole Nation depends upon the Prince, he that makes an Attempt upon the Prince makes an Attempt upon the whole Nation; but as, during theſe ſix Years, the Poliſh Nation has been in the utmoſt Confuſion, and the greateſt Misfortune, the ſupreme Authority was the Matter of Diſpute; a Confederacy was formed, which blindly bore Arms againſt their King and Father, meaning at the ſame Time, that they were oppoſing a Tyrant; the Subjects, following their Chiefs for no other Reaſon than to preſerve their Country and Liberty, and being alſo forced to it, cannot be looked upon but as Subjects and Soldiers, and therefore pardonable; that the Chiefs themſelves, ſome of them led by their miſtaken Notions, and others by treacherous Views, ought to be puniſhed with the utmoſt Severity; but as he himſelf was the Perſon injured, and the Accuſer, he inſiſted that not one of his Subjects ſhould ſuffer for his Sake, for he freely forgave them all their black Deſigns againſt him; but this Pardon he does not grant as by Royal Authority, to ſhow his Power, but he pardons them as a Chriſtian, that when he bows his Knees before the Throne of Mercy he may be able to ſay, with a clear and unſpotted Conſcience, *Forgive my Treſpaſſes as I forgive them that treſpaſs againſt me.* The paſſing Sentence was poſtponed, and the King again earneſtly requeſted the Commiſſioners not only to ſpare the Lives of the Criminals, but even to acquit them, as he forgave them all, preſent or not preſent. But ſtill we do not know how the Matter will end.

Auguſt 14. The Auſtrians have numbered all the Inhabitants of their new Poſſeſſions, and have found 50,000 young Men, from th Aage of eighteen and upwards, fit to bear Arms.

THORN, *Auguſt* 6. The Pruſſian Troops which for ſome Time lay before this City have ſuddenly marched off on a private Expedition, ſaid to be to Courland, on an Affair of the firſt and moſt immediate Conſequence; ſo that there are not now, in the whole City and its Territories, above 400 of the Pruſſian Military. However, the Troops which have marched off are expected back in a ſhort Time, as M. Duraſchin, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter here, has informed the Magiſtracy that the King his Maſter means to take the City of Thorn under his Protection; and, in Caſe of any Oppoſition, has plainly intimated that Force will be uſed.

BERLIN, *Auguſt* 7. By the Motions that have been obſerved amongſt our Troops, at different Times, within theſe laſt eighteen Months, and by the warlike Preparations which have been carried on through all his Pruſſian Majeſty's Dominions during that Time, it ſeems paſt all Doubt that Peace will not continue long. All the new Troops are ordered into the different Fortifications, and the old Ones have received Orders to march towards the Poliſh Territories. Magazines are forming, in ſuch Abundance, that a War of ten Years Continuance would not conſume them; and within this Fortnight Orders have been given for altering all the Soldiers Muſkets, to enable them to fire more expeditiouſly, and that their Shot may do Execution at a greater Diſtance.

LOWER ELBE, *Auguſt* 12. The Emperour of Germany, attended by his beſt Generals, is daily expected in Poland; and his Troops, from every Corner of his Dominions, are in full March towards the Poliſh and Turkiſh Territories. His new acquired Provinces in Poland are daily fortifying, and his Troops there are augmenting every Day, and every Thing is put in the beſt Poſture of Defence. The King of Pruſſia obſerves the ſame Order, and, with 150,000 of the beſt diſciplined Troops, ſeems to be determined to execute his Plan; and, in all Probability, will take up his next Winter Quarters at Conſtantinople. Several great (according to the old Style) Powers in Europe, are watching every Motion of theſe wiſe and politick Princes, with the utmoſt Jealouſy, and ſeem very active in their Cabinets to prevent the Plan of the three united Powers from being carried into Execution, both in the South and North, and are preparing to oppoſe them both by Sea and Land, ſo that we may conclude a general War is very near taking Place in Europe.

An humorous Politician here remarks how Effects vary from their Cauſes, and particularly with Reſpect to the preſent War. It was begun merely to enable the King of Poland to keep the Poſſeſſion of his Throne, and Nobody imagined that any other Power would be concerned in it; yet Pruſſia and Auſtria have found Means to rob Poland without Controul, and the King of Sweden, finding the great Powers buſy in dividing the Spoil, has made himſelf arbitrary, contrary to the Conſtitution of that Kingdom, and the political Syſtem of Europe. The King of Denmark has gained the Grand Dutchy of Holſtein, to which he never could have pretended had not the Czarina ſtood in Need of his Aſſiſtance againſt the Turks; and ſhe was obliged to buy him off, for Fear of his falling in with ſome Chriſtian Powers whoſe Intereſt it may be to oppoſe her preſent Deſigns. France has privately received ſeveral Remittances from Conſtantinople, and expects far larger, and to be ſole Arbiter in Caſe of a general War, though this ſhould rather fall to Great Britain. Holland, as uſual, enriches herſelf by ſerving both Parties. Thus, almoſt every State in Europe finds Intereſt in a War which was begun merely to ſupport the King of Poland; while, in all Probability, Poniatowſki will be reduced to the Condition of Staniſlaus, or Theodore the late King of Corſica.

We are informed, by good Authority, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has requeſted the Court of Peterſburg to recall Count Golowkin from his Commiſſion at Dantzick, as he is determined to ſend ſix Regiments into that City, and to uſe Force to make them comply, as Right and Reaſon has failed.

HAGUE, *Auguſt* 18. Prince Gallitzin, Chamberlain of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and her Imperial Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to this Republick, has received the following Letter from Count de Romanzow, dated from the Camp before Gourahala, July 13, N. S.

"I delayed, Sir, to inform you of the Particulars of my Paſſage over the Danube until my Return from thence. You will find the Circumſtances of it in the incloſed Journal. During two Weeks we have been engaged with the Enemy, becauſe they kept not only before us but alſo behind us in the Defiles, or on uneven interſected Ground. On every Side we obliged them to abandon their Poſitions and Fields of Battle, which were all intrenched.

"On having received Advice, by ſome Priſoners, which was confirmed through another Channel, that the Grand Viſiar had retired to Baleau, and that he had no more Men with him than were neceſſary for the Security of his Perſon, having ſent all his Troops againſt us, I repaſſed the Danube, for I ſaw no Poſſibility of procuring Subſiſtence for the Cavalry on the other Side of that River. I have Day by Day made Marches of four Werſts, which are not quite two Leagues, with Drums beating and Colours flying, and yet the Enemy did not dare to appear; and am returned here without having loſt a Man in the Paſſage, or a Baggage Waggon.

"Although all theſe Advantages, conſidered in themſelves, are very important, after that all the Forces which the Enemy could bring againſt ours were defeated and diſperſed, nevertheleſs I conſider them of little Conſequence, in Compariſon of the Loſs we have ſuſtained in the Perſon of the brave General Weiſſman. He is univerſally regretted, but by me more than by any other Perſon. As, after having beaten his Enemy, he died like a Hero, his Fate ought to be envied by all who purſue our Career. In this conſiſts our only Conſolation, and of every other Perſon, that we know how to prize his Merit."

HAMBURG, *Auguſt* 13. Advices received here, from good Authority, aſſure us that the Ruſſian Army is in ſuch very bad Condition, after repaſſing the Danube, that it will probably be unable to continue the projected Operations of the Campaign.

VIENNA, *July* 30. The laſt Advices received concerning the Emperour's Journey are very ſatisfactory. That Monarch was expected at Katſchau the 25th of this Month, and this Day at Leopol. His Imperial Majeſty will not return hither till towards the End of September next, and it is aſſured that previous to his Return he is to have an Interview with the King of Pruſſia.

They write from Poland, that the Ruſſian Troops there were in Motion to reinforce the Army of the Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, who, in Conſequence of the Revolt of the Crim Tartars, and the Succours which their new Khan is conducting thither, found himſelf obliged to ſend ſeveral Detachments to that Peninſula.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 17.

THE Clamour that has been raiſed againſt Government for preventing the Coin Act is a Proof that the Engliſh are a People "whom no King can govern, nor no God can pleaſe."

Auguſt 20. Yeſterday General Conway was at Court, for the firſt Time for ſome Months, and had the Honour of a private Conference with his Majeſty.

Lord Bacon ſays, "When any of the four Pillars of Government are mainly ſhaken, or weakened (which are, Religion, Juſtice, Counſel, and Treaſure) Men had Need to pray for fair Weather. If Poverty and broken Eſtate in the better Sort be joined with a Want and Neceſſity in the mean People, the Danger is imminent and great, for the Rebellions of the Belly are the worſt."

We have Authority to aſſure the Publick that the Account of the Inſurrection in Chili, which is ſo much talked of in almoſt all the Newſpapers, is not true, neither is there the leaſt Foundation for it. On the contrary, the moſt perfect Tranquillity has reigned in that Province theſe three Years paſt, ſince his Catholick Majeſty has ratified the ancient Treaties with the native Indians of that Country.

Accounts daily arrive from the Continent, and confirm the Reports that naval Preparations are carrying on in various Ports of France and Spain. It appears ſtrange and unaccountable that in this Time of foreign Activity we ſhould remain idle.

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona, *July* 18.

"Several Minorcans arrived here from Minorca complain of the Severity of your Government, and intend to remain in Spain. Our Walloon Guards are moſtly compoſed of Scotch and Iriſh, and are a fine Body of Men.

"Our new Mole is entirely finiſhed, and it is eſteemed the fineſt of any in the Mediterranean.

"Some Days paſt we had an Execution here on the Eſplanade, by the Citadel; and the Prieſt aſking one of the Malefactors, who was not in the Popiſh Communion, what Perſuaſion he died in, he replied, *I die in full Perſuaſion that all Mankind are Knaves.* The Prieſt did not inquire any farther."

The firm Reſiſtance which America makes to arbitrary Government, and unconſtitutional Innovation, would have done Honour to the moſt virtuous Republick recorded in ancient Hiſtory.

According to authentick Letters received at Hamburg, the Ruſſians gained a great Advantage over the Turks the 6th of July; but on the 9th of the ſame Month they were beaten, in their Turn, before Siliſtria. Several Bodies of Turks, one of which was commanded by the Grand Viſiar, at the Head of the Janiſaries, having ſurrounded the Ruſſians, the latter repulſed them four different Times; but the Turks returning again to the Charge, overturned the Enemy, and gained the Victory. Nevertheleſs, by the wiſe Conduct of General Weiſſman, who loſt his Life in the Engagement, the Ruſſians repaſſed the Danube without being purſued, which ſeems to denote that the Loſs was very great on both Sides.

The Prince of Wales, we are told, aſked a great Perſonage yeſterday fe'nnight if he might aſk his Uncles to come and celebrate his Birth Day; for he ſaid he ſhould like for them to partake of the Pleaſure, as well as any of the Company that would be there.

There never was known ſo few Engliſh Families at Lyons, Bruſſels, Paris, or Verſailles, as are there this Summer. We are glad to hear that the Engliſh Nobility and Gentry begin to ſee their Folly, in ſpending their Money amongſt our Enemies. Certainly they may find Amuſements in their own Country, full as ſatisfactory as they can at the above Places; which muſt heighten that Satisfaction, by knowing that in ſpending their Money at home they relieve Thouſands of poor People, who otherwiſe would be ſtarving.

Auguſt 20. An authentick Letter from Alexandria, received at Marſeilles, mentions that the Victory gained over the Army of Ali Bey has occaſioned another Rebellion in Egypt and Little Syria. The Chaiks could not agree in dividing amongſt them the Prey and Treaſures of Ali Bey, and at laſt bore Arms againſt each other. The Muſurians, Arabians, and Carabines, joined the Adherents of Ali Bey, and deſtroy every Thing they meet with in Syria and Egypt. The Pacha of Damaſcus took Advantage of the Opportunity, and put himſelf at the Head of the Rebels, by which Event the Inhabitants are worſe off than before.

In Europe, ſays a Correſpondent, there are *ſix and twenty Languages* at leaſt. *Four* of them are derived from the Latin; that is, Italian, French, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe. *Eight* of them from the ancient Teotiſk; that is, Saxon, Dutch, Engliſh, Daniſh, Norwegian, Swediſh, Icelandiſh, and Greenlandiſh. *Eight* more from the ancient Illyrick; that is, Dalmatian, Sclavonian, Carniolan, Bohemian, Hungarian, Poliſh, Muſcovite, and Tartar. And *ſix* more to theſe; that is, Albaneſe, Biſcayen, Welſh, and Iriſh, together with the modern Greek and Turkiſh. This is allowed to be a pretty exact Enumeration of the Languages of Europe.

A Letter from Copenhagen, dated Auguſt 3d, ſays: "The Officers of the Ruſſian Fleet in our Roads, who went on Shore, and are at preſent in this City, were ſuddenly ordered to go on Board their reſpective Veſſel; as the whole Fleet, commanded by Vice Admiral Baſsbal, had juſt received Orders to return for Revel, where they are required to be the Beginning of next Month. The building of new Ships, and repairing of old Ones, is ſtill carried on with the utmoſt Expedition; and the Report ſtill prevails that our Squadron is actually deſtined into the Mediterranean, in her Imperial Majeſty's Service."

Advices from Prague inform us that on the 30th ult. a Courier paſſed our City in his Way from Warſaw to Vienna, by whom we learn that the Remainder of the Ruſſian Army from the Battle near Siliſtria luckily repaſſed the Danube, to join the grand Army. Count Potocki, the Chief of the Poliſh Confederacy, paſſed this City the Day before yeſterday, on his Way to Conſtantinople. He publickly declared, that he is called by the Divan in Order to take the Command of a large Body of Turks, which are determined to enter Poland, and to join with the Confederates in Lithuania, to fight once more for the Poliſh Liberty.

By ſome Advices lately received from our Ambaſſadour at Peterſburg, it ſeems that the Ruſſians expect to poſſeſs themſelves of Conſtantinople by Chriſtmas. There ſeems, however, little Proſpect of this at preſent; but Things that ſeem impoſſible to us may to them ſeem very attainable.

A long Struggle, during the whole Courſe of the Winter, being indirectly made againſt Lord North by the Bloomſbury Party (with Lord Gower, who wants to be firſt Lord of the Treaſury, at their Head) to no Purpoſe, a direct Application was made a few Days ago to a great Perſonage, whoſe Reply was, "I have the greateſt good Wiſhes for My Lord Gower, but the Experience I have had of My Lord North's Services leaves me under no Neceſſity of making a new Trial."

Auguſt 21. A Gentleman, who arrived laſt Wedneſday from Turin, gives an Account that the King of Sardinia has augmented his Army to 100,000 Men, all well trained to Arms, which he intends to keep as an Army of Obſervation, to watch the Motions of the King of Pruſſia. He farther ſays, that according to all Appearance, and the Preparations that he ſaw making in Italy, and theſe Parts of Germany he paſſed through, it cannot be long before a War will break out amongſt thoſe Powers, as the King of Pruſſia is looked upon with a jealous Eye on Account of his ſeizing on Part of the Dominions of the King of Poland.

We hear that laſt Week the Pruſſian Ambaſſadour received three different Packets from Berlin, which occaſioned divers Conferences between his Excellency and the Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, *July* 5.

"Upwards of 20,000 l. have been employed here, even ſince the Month of March laſt, in fortifying the City by a ſtrong Wall, and Ditches of Circumvallation, thirty Feet deep, flanked at equal Diſtances with ſtrong Towers. The Work is juſt completed, and is, I think, not to be ſtormed by any Force whatever."

It is reported that General Paoli has very recently refuſed the moſt flattering Offers from the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

An Addition of 1000 l. a Year, it is ſaid, is to be made to the Salary of Sir Baſil Keith, the new appointed Governour of Jamaica.

Some Buſineſs, it is ſaid, is now negotiating between the King of Sardinia and the King of Great Britain. This Buſineſs our wiſe Dutch Politicians, or rather our wiſer Engliſh Politicians, who date this Advice from the Hague, ſay may probably be of ſuch a Nature as to enable us to diſcover the Deſigns and Projects of the Courts of France, Spain, and Pruſſia.

We are informed that Mr. Hume is going to continue his Hiſtory of England to the preſent Period, and we are alſo convinced that Mrs. Macaulay will.

The Emperour of Morocco demanded of our Court the Aſſiſtance of ſeveral Engineers and warlike Stores for his intended new Works, which has been refuſed. Should a War take Place between us and Spain, it is very likely the Supply of Proviſions to Gibraltar will be ſtopped, which will be of very fatal Conſequence to us.

Orders are ſent to the Tower for 2000 Stand of Small Arms to be got ready for Exportation to Jamaica, on Government Account, with all Speed.

The aboliſhing Slavery in Bohemia is already attended with ſuch good Effects that it is thought that Kingdom will ſhortly become the Granary of the Empire.

It may be depended on, that neither the Coin Act nor the Eaſt India regulating Bill will undergo any Alterations this Winter.

By private Letters, from a very reſpectable Perſonage at Vienna, we are informed that the Emperour, at the repeated Solicitations of his Mother, is very willing to reſign his uſurped Claims to and Poſſeſſion of his Territory in Poland, and has communicated his Intentions accordingly to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, who is as ready to do the ſame. The only Barrier to this Act of Juſtice is, we are told, the King of Pruſſia, who would not liſten to the Propoſal.

By the ſame Advice, it is very poſitively declared that in Caſe the Peace with the Turks ſucceeds upon the Ruſſian Plan the Emperour will have no trifling Acceſſion to his Dominions, viz. Moldavia, and a Reſtitution of ſuch Provinces as the Porte had long ſince taken from the Houſe of Auſtria.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *Auguſt* 14.

"We are aſſured here that Repreſentations have been lately made to the Court of Verſailles, by the Miniſters of Great Britain and the States General, reſpecting the naval Armament ſtill kept fitted out for Sea at Toulon, when the French Miniſtry aſſured thoſe two Miniſters that that Armament was not intended to act againſt either of their Maſters, but was meant to defend the Intereſt of France, which it was apprehended would be ſoon attacked on the Side of the Mediterranean."

By a Gentleman who arrived on Sunday Night from France we have undoubted Intelligence that the French are very buſy at Breſt in getting a large Fleet ready, and that they had already nine Ships of the Line and four Frigates, completely rigged and manned, ready to ſail on the ſhorteſt Notice.

It is an undoubted Fact that the Dutch have received Orders for upwards of 500 Tuns of Shot and Shells for the Uſe of the French, Half of which, it is ſaid, is for Spain.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburg, *Auguſt* 6.

"According to credible Advices, Europe will very ſoon have a crowned Head more. The Part of Poland poſſeſſed by the Auſtrians will form a Kingdom, which is to be given as a Dowry to an Auſtrian Princeſs, who is to be married to Prince Henry of Pruſſia, who is to be inveſted with the Dignity of a Crown; and in Caſe he ſhould die without Iſſue, his Kingdom is to be incorporated to Pruſſia, by which Means the Houſes of Auſtria and Pruſſia would be entirely united in Time, as the Emperour has no Iſſue, and will in all Probability remain unmarried."

By a Letter from a Scotch Officer in the Ruſſian Service to a Merchant in London, dated from the Banks of the Danube, we are well informed that the Ruſſians, in the ſeveral Skirmiſhes with the Turks, have loſt upwards of 20,000 Men this Campaign; and that for Want of Men, as well as Provender, General Romanzow was obliged to repaſs the Danube, whilſt the Turkiſh Army abounded both in Men and Ammunition of every Sort. The Turkiſh Army conſiſted of more than 150,000 Men, whilſt the Ruſſian conſiſted but of 55,000 at moſt; ſo that, however intrepid their Troops were, they could not oppoſe a Hoſt of three to one againſt them.

It is very poſitively aſſured that both Ruſſians and Turks are very intent upon a Peace, under the Mediation of neutral Powers, and to facilitate which the Ruſſians have abated the grand Preliminary that has been hitherto the chief Obſtacle to it. From theſe Diſpoſitions, there is no Doubt of a Peace, and that immediately, between theſe two belligerant Empires.

We hear that the celebrated David Hume is actually employed in writing a Continuation of his Hiſtory of England, which he intends to bring up to the preſent Times. This he has been often ſolicited to do by the London Bookſellers, before he left England; but his conſtant Excuſe was, "He had *four* Reaſons againſt it; that he was too old, too lazy, too rich, and too fat."

Dr. Franklin, Dr. Watſon, Dr. Elliot, and many other philoſophical Gentlemen, were yeſterday at the Obeliſk, to ſee the Effects of the late Thunder Storm.

Auguſt 23. Though a Conciliation has not taken Place between a great Perſonage and his two Brothers, on the Report of the Duke of Glouceſter's going abroad the King ſent to him a very wholeſome Meſſage, deſiring that though he could not yet ſee him he would not take a Step that might in all Probability prevent his ever having that Satisfaction.

Auguſt 24. It is ſaid the Colony Agents have been given to underſtand, that if any farther Oppoſition is made to the Meaſures of Government the ſeveral Bounties paid for the Encouragement of American Produce, on their Importation to Great Britain, may probably be withdrawn.

It is reported that an Ambaſſadour from the Grand Seignior is very ſhortly expected in England, and that no definitive Reſolutions will be taken in Regard to the War between the Turks and Ruſſians till he arrives.

The following Letter, written from an Officer in the Ruſſian Army, ſent to his Friend at Vienna, dated July 14th, gives the moſt intelligent Account of the Action before Siliſtria of any that has yet appeared.

"The united Bodies of the Generals Weiſſman and Potemkin paſſed the Danube, below Brakilow, the 18th and 19th of June, and marched directly towards Lake Karaſor, where they found a Detachment of Ottomans in a Sort of Retrenchment. The Ruſſian Cavalry having advanced forward were attacked by the Ottoman Horſe, and driven back on their Foot, who, in their Turn, drove back the Ottoman Horſe, during which Time the Ottoman Foot had left their Retrenchments, and joined Seraſkier Numan Pacha. After this the Whole of the Ruſſian Army paſſed the River, between the 20th and 24th, without Loſs.

"Generals Weiſſman and Potemkin were detached the next Day, with 15,000 Men, to inveſt Siliſtria, which was defended by three Pachas and 24,000 Men, who on the 27th marked out the Poſts where they thought proper to make an Aſſault. General Potemkin attacked, at Break of Day, a Retrenchment of Turks, placed on a Mountain that commanded the Town, which the Turks defended with the greateſt Bravery, killed vaſt Numbers of Ruſſians, and leaving their Retrenchments purſued them to the Bottom of the Mountain. General Weiſſman, profiting from the Imprudence of the Conquerors, cauſed ſome Ruſſian Regiments to march up the Mountain, and take Poſſeſſion of their Lines, which obliged the Turks to march into the Town.

"The 29th the whole Ruſſian Army aſſembled before Siliſtria. Marſhal Romanzow made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Aſſault, but could not execute it on Account of the continual Sallies of the Turks. In the mean Time, the Marſhal having received Advice that the Grand Viſiar

had detached 50,000 Men to the Aſſiſtance of the Beſieged, and that himſelf intended to cut off the Retreat of the Ruſſians, determined to raiſe the Siege; and to cover his Deſign, Orders were given to keep up a briſk Fire during the Night of the 30th, when he began his Retreat in good Order.

"The 1ſt of July they arrived at a Defile, which they were neceſſitated to paſs, defended by 13,000 Turks. General Weiſſman immediately fell on the Front of them, having firſt detached ſome Regiments to flank the Turks. The Turks oppoſed them with great Valour, and entirely ſurrounded the Rear Guard. It was at this Inſtant General Weiſſman fell, when he was leading ſome of his broken Troops to a freſh Attack. Happily for the Ruſſians, at this Time their detached Regiments flanked the Turks, who, thinking them more numerous than they were, left the Defile, and the Ruſſians marched through it, and repaſſed the River the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, and the 17th ſung Te Deum. The Ruſſians reckon their Loſs at 10,000 Men, but they ſay the Turks loſt at leaſt as many."

A Correſpondent obſerves, that ſhould the DUKE of RICHMOND go over and reſide in North America (as has been lately ſuggeſted) he would ſoon be the moſt conſiderable Subject that ever lived in any Country, and ſtand a very good Chance for being an EMPEROUR in a few Years.

Auguſt 25. Nothing can more evidently prove the ill Conduct (or Miſmanagement) of the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company, than their becoming Exporters of Tea to North America; a paltry Tranſaction, unworthy one of the greateſt aſſociated Bodies in Europe."

It is expected that in Conſequence of the laconick Refuſal given by a great Perſonage to Lord Gower his Lordſhip will reſign.

We are informed that in Conſequence of the Marquis of Kinſale's Viſit here a Coalition is likely to take Place in a Siſter Kingdom, and that the preſent Lord Lieutenant will be continued in his important Office.

The Spaniards are very buſy at Ferrol and Carthagena in equipping a large Fleet, and great Encouragement is given to Sailors who enter. Proclamations are iſſued.

A Letter from Lubeck, dated Auguſt 12th, ſays: "Monſ. de la Potterie, his Daniſh Majeſty's Miniſter to our City, ſet out from hence the Day before yeſterday for Copenhagen; whoſe ſudden Departure has occaſioned many Conjectures here, ſome aſſerting that the King of Sweden has made known his Pretenſions to this City, and the whole Biſhoprick of Lubeck."

It is reported that ſome important and unexpected Buſineſs is to be taken into Conſideration by the Cabinet to-morrow, relative to recent Diſpatches from the Courts of France and Spain.

The King of Pruſſia, we are told, is at preſent all Complaiſance to the King of Great Britain; he does not threaten about Money due to him from us, but offers his Service. What can all this mean? Why, he is afraid we ſhould impede his Ravages, and is willing, if he can, to make us his Friends.

Auguſt 26. The Miniſtry are much embarraſſed at this Time how to take an active Part in the Troubles on the Continent without riſking a War with ſome of the Parties, as the keeping their Faith with the Courts of Verſailles, Vienna, Peterſburg, Berlin, and the Porte, ſeems a Matter of much Concern in our preſent Situation.

Orders are given from the War Office for three Regiments to hold themſelves in Readineſs to embark, on the firſt Notice, for New England.

The known Worthineſs of the Earl of Dartmouth gives Hopes that the Difference between the Mother Country and the Colonies will be amicably adjuſted.

The whole Revenue of the Civil Officers that are to go out to India, together with that of their ſeveral Dependents, have been calculated by an Eaſt India Proprietor, generally well informed, and they appear to amount to no leſs a Sum than 100,000l. a Year.

Yeſterday there was a full Board of Admiralty, at which Lord Sandwich aſſiſted; and ſome freſh Inſtructions were ſent to the Commiſſioners of the different Dockyards, for expediting the Men of War intended for the Mediterranean Service.

The repeated Accounts received by the Miniſtry of the great Preparations making by the Spaniards, not only in their naval Departments but alſo in their Land Forces, which are conſiderably augmented, has occaſioned ſome freſh Inſtructions to be ſent to the Governours of Gibraltar and Minorca, and alſo to Sir Peter Denis, Commander of his Majeſty's Fleet on that Station.

The Frequency of Couriers paſſing to and from the different Courts of Europe, with the many Conferences and Cabinet Councils held, give Reaſon to think ſomething extraordinary is on the Carpet.

An Offer has been made on the Part of the Porte highly advantageous to the Commerce of theſe Kingdoms, on certain Conditions, which are now under Conſideration; and a Reſolution is ſaid to be taken to have and keep up a reſpectable Squadron in the Mediterranean.

A Letter from a foreign Officer in the Ruſſian Service ſays: "It is but doing Juſtice to the Turks to ſay that in the ſeveral Engagements before Silliſtria, and in other Places acroſs the Danube, they ſhowed Inſtances of the moſt intrepid Courage; and that many of them carried their Animoſities to ſuch Lengths, that after they were wounded, and lying on the Field, they raiſed themſelves up once more in Order to hamſtring with their Cutteaus the Ruſſian Horſes that went by them."

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, *Auguſt* 20.

"By a Schaveling Boat I have an Opportunity of ſending you this important Information, that by a Courier arrived laſt Night at the Hague, from Paris, Madame Barré is diſgraced. The Choiſeul Party are triumphant, and War will be declared againſt England in leſs than ten Days. The Hollanders and Venetians ſend Orders to ſell inſtantly out of our Funds."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *Auguſt* 17.

"Our Chargé des Affaires is poſitively ordered to leave London, and to give Directions for the Sale of every Thing belonging to our Ambaſſadour. Our Commiſſaries de Chevaux are ordered to leave England with all the Horſes bought up for the Service of our Cavalry, and to diſcontinue their Contracts, as they now ceaſe.

"A Marſhal of France will leave Paris to-morrow, and command the Camp of forty Battalions now forming at Liſle. Another Marſhal is appointed to the Command of our grand Camp. All our Officers are poſting to their Quarters; and we are now chanting the Veſpers of a glorious War, which we regard with the ſame Certainty as Sunriſe."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *Auguſt* 23.

"Authentick Advices have been received from Hungary, that the Turks are forming ſome great Deſigns, which they are determined to execute in the Courſe of the preſent Month, the Porte having abſolutely rejected the laſt Propoſitions made by the Court of Ruſſia. Theſe Letters add, that there is a Probability of Affairs being amicably adjuſted between the Republick of Poland and the Court of Vienna, relative to the Portion of Poland which falls to the Lot of that Court."

It is ſaid that the Duty on Tea intended for North America is, by Order of the Treaſury, to be paid in London.

On the 24th Inſtant died, at Hagley Park, the elegant, eloquent, virtuous, venerable, and truly noble George Lord Littleton.

Arrived at Briſtol the Sally, Anderſon, from North Carolina, and the Neptune, Laybourne, from Virginia.

It was yeſterday reported that a Meſſenger is diſpatched to our Ambaſſadour at the Court of Madrid, to demand the Meaning of the warlike Preparations going on in the ſeveral Ports of Spain.

By a Veſſel juſt arrived from the Straits, we learn that the Artificers are very buſy at Port Mahon in putting the Garriſon and Outworks in Repair, leſt the French ſhould viſit them privately, as they did the Beginning of the laſt War.

It is aſſerted, that the Duke of Grafton has intimated of late an Intention of reſigning his Office of Lord Privy Seal.

A large Account of Arrears due in Holland laſt War for Hay and Straw is juſt arrived, and likely to cauſe ſome Diſturbance.

Orders are given for ſhipping off a Quantity of Goods for America, to diſtribute amongſt the Chiefs of the Indian Tribes in Alliance with Great Britain.

NEW YORK, *October* 21.

PRIVATE Letters from London mention the Defeat of the Ruſſians by the Turks, but Accounts are ſo various that we know not what to depend upon.

Laſt Friday Morning was diſtributed about Town a printed Advertiſement, propoſing, at twelve o'Clock the ſame Day, at the Coffeehouſe, a Meeting of the Inhabitants, to conſult and agree upon a proper Manner of ſignifying their Thanks to the Captains of the London Ships belonging to this Port, and the Merchants to whom they were addreſſed, for their patriotick Conduct in refuſing to take from the Eaſt India Company, on Freight, a Quantity of Tea on which a Duty laid by the Britiſh Parliament was made payable in America, on Importation. Notwithſtanding the Shortneſs of the Notice, moſt of the Merchants, and many other Inhabitants, met at the Time and Place appointed, when the following Addreſs was drawn up, read, and unanimouſly approved by the Company preſent.

"GENTLEMEN,

YOUR prudent Conduct in refuſing the Freight of the Eaſt India Company's Tea juſtly merits the Approbation and Applauſe of every Wellwiſher to the Liberties of this or any other Country. The inſidious Purpoſe of levying the Duty in America, and taking off a much greater in England, is equally manifeſt and deteſtable, being nothing leſs than to eſtabliſh the odious Precedent of *raiſing a Revenue in America*. But it is a Happineſs to the Inhabitants of this Colony, and we truſt to every other on this extenſive Continent, that STAMP OFFICERS and TEA COMMISSIONERS will ever be held in equal Deteſtation. The Tribute therefore of our moſt grateful Thanks is juſtly due, and is now hereby moſt heartily rendered, to the truly patriotick Merchants and Maſters of Veſſels in London, who by their virtuous Example contributed ſo eminently to diſcountenance a Meaſure which ought to be oppoſed by all *good* Men, as contrary to every Principle of *Britiſh Liberty*, and therefore cannot but incur the juſt Indignation and Reſentment of the much injured Americans."

Several Writers in the Boſton Papers, of the 14th Inſtant, expreſs the ſame Sentiments of the Tea expected from London as the People of this City and Philadelphia, whoſe Conduct they highly approve, and ſtrongly urge their Countrymen to imitate. The Maſters of all their London Veſſels too, they expect, like thoſe of New York and Philadelphia, will refuſe to bring any Tea to America while the Duty remains.

Wheat is greatly fallen in England, on Account of the large Supplies from Maryland, and other Ports in America. The very fine Proſpect they have of plentiful Crops in Great Britain has alſo contributed to reduce the Price.

By Letters from London, and from good Authority, we are aſſured that the Eaſt India Company have determined upon ſending three Veſſels with Tea, one of them for Boſton, another for Philadelphia, and the third for this Port, and it is moſt confidently aſſerted that no Duty will be paid upon thoſe Teas in America.

October 25. On Monday laſt arrived the Ship Pearl, Captain Tucker, in ſix Weeks from Fort-William, in the Highlands of Scotland, with a great Number of very reſpectable Paſſengers, full of Health, and ready Money to purchaſe each Man his Freehold. They are juſtly eſteemed a great Acquiſition to this Province, in ſome Parts of which they propoſe to ſettle. There are in the Whole about 280 Souls, all of them (about a ſingle Score excepted) of the Clan of M'Donald, coming chiefly from famed Lochaber and Glenmuir.

The Right Honourable Lady Dunmore, with his Lordſhip's Family, and Captain Foy, are Paſſengers in the Dutcheſs of Gordon, Captain Winn, who may be expected here in ſix Weeks.

Laſt Week five Whalers arrived at Providence, in Rhode Iſland Government, having made great Voyages at the Cape De Verds, averaging twenty Barrels.

There was lately married at Newent, in Connecticut, by the Reverend Mr. Benedict, Captain Elkanah Hewett, of Stonington, aged 70 Years, to *Miſs* Temperance Grant, of 67. The Bridegroom's elder Brother, Major Iſrael Hewett, and *Miſs* Palmer, an elderly Lady (to whom, it is ſaid, the Major is paying his Addreſſes) attended, and very politely paid the Compliments of Bridemaid.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 18.

THURSDAY laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met here, when Joſeph Galloway, Eſquire, was choſen Speaker, and Charles Moore, Eſquire, Clerk of the Houſe. Benjamin Franklin, Eſquire, is continued Agent for this Province, Joſeph Fox, Eſquire, Barrack Maſter, and William Criſpin, Eſquire, Collector of Exciſe. And on Saturday the Houſe adjourned to the 29th of November next.

Advice being received that the Eaſt India Company, notwithſtanding the virtuous Reſolution of the Americans not to import Tea, while it remained ſubject to the Payment of a Duty in America, had reſolved to ſend out a large Quantity of their Tea, on their own Account and Riſk, in Order to be ſold in this and the neighbouring Provinces, the Inhabitants of this City aſſembled at the Statehouſe, on Saturday laſt, and unanimouſly entered into the following RESOLVES:

1. THAT the Diſpoſal of their own Property is the inherent Right of Freemen; that there can be no Property in that which another can, of Right, take from us without our Conſent; that the Claim of Parliament to tax America is, in other Words, a Claim of Right to levy Contributions on us at Pleaſure.

2. That the Duty impoſed by Parliament upon Tea, landed in America, is a Tax on the Americans, or levying Contributions on them without their Conſent.

3. That the expreſs Purpoſe for which the Tax is levied on the Americans, namely, for the Support of Government, Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and Defence of his Majeſty's Dominions in America, has a direct Tendency to render Aſſemblies uſeleſs, and to introduce arbitrary Government and Slavery.

4. That a virtuous and ſteady Oppoſition to this miniſterial Plan, of governing America, is abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve even the Shadow of Liberty, and is a Duty which every Freeman in America owes to his Country, to himſelf, and to his Poſterity.

5. That a Reſolution lately entered into by the Eaſt India Company, to ſend out their Tea to America, ſubject to the Payment of Duties on its being landed here, is an open Attempt to enforce this miniſterial Plan, and a violent Attack upon the Liberties of America.

6. That it is the Duty of every American to oppoſe this Attempt.

7. That whoever ſhall, directly or indirectly, countenance this Attempt, or in any Wiſe aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the Tea ſent, or to be ſent out by the Eaſt India Company, while it remains ſubject to the Payment of a Duty here, is an Enemy to his Country.

8. That a Committee be immediately choſen, to wait on thoſe Gentlemen, who, it is reported, are appointed by the Eaſt India Company to receive and ſell ſaid Tea; and requeſt them, from a Regard to their own Characters, and the Peace and good Order of the City and Province, immediately to reſign their Appointment.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, *Auguſt* 26.

"Here are large Quantities of Flower which the Holders would take any Price for, owing to the Badneſs of the Quality, which greatly hurts the Sale of that which is good; and ſhould any more hard and ſour Flower be exported from Philadelphia, your Flower will entirely loſe its Credit. Therefore, it is the Duty of all the Merchants in your City to look into and remedy ſo great an Evil."

We hear that the ſpacious and elegant Edifice erected for a Grammar School in the Borough of Wilmington, Newcaſtle County, is now ready for the Reception of Scholars, and will be opened on Tueſday next, the 26th Inſtant, at eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, when the Scholars will proceed from the old Schoolhouſe to the new Building, where they will be examined, and deliver ſundry Exerciſes ſuitable to the Occaſion, in the Preſence of his Honour the Governour of the Province, the Truſtees of the School, and ſuch other Friends of Literature as pleaſe to attend.

Thoughts on GRATITUDE.

GRATITUDE is ever the Expreſſion of the Heart; it is that Virtue which binds the Son to the Father, the Subject to his King, the Friend to his Friend, that forms, in ſhort, the ſweeteſt Accord, the moſt charming Harmony, between the conſtituent Members of Society. This Sentiment was never the Work of Art. Heaven aſſigned it to ſome privileged Souls; ſo precious a Gift I ſhould always prefer to all the other Preſents celeſtial Goodneſs may confer on us.

Ye, who never received a Benefit without graving it on your Hearts, envy not to the Ungrateful the Riches, Honours, and Pleaſures, they may enjoy! Born with that Senſibility of Soul, ye retain a more valuable Advantage, ye poſſeſs one of the Sources of true Happineſs!

I ſhall ſay then, happy the beneficent Heart, happy the Man that gives with Generoſity; but I ſhall add, happy the grateful Heart, happy he that receives with Gratitude. Both have unalienable Rights to the Eſteem and Friendſhip of the thinking and feeling Perſon. If Beneficence is an aſſured Mark of an enlarged Soul, Gratitude is a certain Proof of its Elevation; both Sentiments are founded on Grandeur and Nobleneſs of Sentiment. Let us therefore be not ſurpriſed if the greateſt Men, if they whoſe Paths were always ſtraight towards Heroiſm, were alſo the moſt ſenſible of the Services done them.

Pyrhus, Alexander, Alphonſus King of Arragon and Sicily, reputed it their greateſt Glory never to forget a Benefit. Even Animals, as Lions, Horſes, Elephants, whoſe Inſtinct inſpires them with moſt Grandeur, are alſo the moſt grateful. The Earth makes a Return in Profuſion of her Treaſures, in Favour of thoſe who have lent her but a few Seeds. Rivers carry in great Waves to the Sea the Waters they have received from it in ſlight Vapours, and thus Hearts truly grateful never ſuffer themſelves to be conquered in Generoſity; they would ſacrifice whatever is deareſt to them, even their Life, for thoſe who have obliged them. Of this we have a notable Example in Thuanus's Hiſtory of his Times.

In 1594, Marſhal D'Aumont took Crozon in Britany from the Leagues. He had given Orders for putting all the Spaniards of the Garriſon to the Sword. Notwithſtanding the Penalty of Death decreed againſt thoſe who ſhould not execute the General's Orders, an Engliſh Soldier had ſaved one of the Spaniards. The Engliſhman brought for ſo doing before the Council of War acknowledged the Fact, and added, he was willing to die, provided the Spaniard had his Life granted to him. The Marſhal, ſurpriſed, aſked why he intereſted himſelf ſo much in ſaving him. Becauſe, anſwered he, that on a like Occaſion he once ſaved my own Life; and Gratitude requires I ſhould now ſave his, at the Expenſe of my own The Marſhal, quite charmed with the Engliſhman's Goodneſs of Heart, granted him his Life with that of the Spaniard, paſſed many Commendations upon them, and made them a handſome Gratification.